Common European Framework

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MULTILEVEL
Exam Book
2 edition

for those who want to take the CEFR exam in April and May

Book includes:

- 20 Reading Part 1 Tests
- 5 Reading Full Mock Tests
- 10 Listening Full Mock Tests

with Answer keys

Based on Real Exams

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READING TEST

Read the texts. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text

Test 1

DINOSAUR SOUNDS

There are many movies with dinosaurs making all kinds of noises. However, these (**1**) _____ are just guesses that movie directors make. A new discovery has given scientists a better idea of what dinosaurs sounded like. The (**2**) _____ examined a rare fossil from a dinosaur called an ankylosaur. The (**3**) _____ is 78 million years old. It includes a record of the ankylosaur Voice box. The scientists think the shape of the creature's (**4**)_____ box means it probably made bird-like sounds.

The research was led by a dinosaur researcher at the Fukushima Museum in Japan. He did many tests on the shape of the fossilized voice box. He compared it with the voice box of birds, crocodiles and turtles. He now has an idea of what the voice box muscles looked like. The (**5**)_____ controlled the sounds of the voice box. The research may mean that movies like Jurassic Park got it wrong. Tyrannosaurus rex probably made more of a tweeting sound, like a bird. Hollywood may have to change to scary roars in future dinosaur films to a (**6**) _____ sound.

Test 2

A children's charity has reported that more than a million children in the UK live in 'Bed poverty'. This means they have no bed of their own to sleep in. They either sleep on the floor or share a bed with parents or siblings. The charity, Barnardo's, said (**1**)_____ poverty is a result of people becoming poorer. The cost of living has greatly increased in the UK. Rising food prices and higher gas and electricity bills mean people on low incomes cannot afford basic items. Barnardo's said for many families, a bed is now a "luxury" item. It said around 700,000 children are sharing beds, while 440,000 (**2**) _____ sleep on the floor. This makes children tired, so it is difficult for them to concentrate at (**3**) _____ Lynn Perry, the CEO of Barnardo's, said bed poverty was just one sign that many people in Britain are struggling. She said: "Bed poverty is just one aspect of child poverty." She added that it highlights the painful challenges that many (**4**) _____ face. She said parents do not have enough money "to afford the essentials needed to raise happy and healthy children". She said: "Families in crisis are having to prioritise essentials such as food, heating and (**5**) _____ over things like replacing mouldy bedding or fixing a rotten or broken bed." Ms Perry warned that bed poverty is affecting children's mental health. She called on the government to take "urgent action to address these deep-rooted issues".

Test 3

Once upon a time, in a magical land far away, there was an Enchanted Forest. The forest was filled with tall trees, colorful flowers, and sparkling streams. It was a (**1**) _____where fairies, unicorns, and talking animals lived together in harmony. In the heart of the Enchanted Forest, there was a wise old owl named Oliver. Oliver had big round eyes and feathers as soft as velvet. He lived in a cozy (**2**) _____ hollow and was known for his wisdom and knowledge. One sunny day, a curious little girl named Lily ventured into the Enchanted Forest. Lily had golden hair, rosy cheeks, and a heart full of adventure. She wanted to explore the magical wonders of the (**3**) _____and meet its extraordinary inhabitants. As Lily explored deeper into the forest, she came across a mischievous fairy named Sparkle. Sparkle had shimmering wings, a mischievous smile, and a sprinkle of (**4**) _____ dust. She loved playing pranks on her friends but had a heart full of kindness. Lily and Sparkle became fast (**5**) _____ and went on many adventures together. They discovered hidden treasure, helped animals in need, and even had a tea party with the unicorns. The Enchanted Forest was a place where dreams came true and friendships were forever.

Test 4

The Who has announced a shocking finding about the air we breathe. It said almost everyone on Earth breathes unhealthy (**1**) _____ . The WHO's air quality update said that 99 per cent of the world's population breathes air that breaks air quality limits. Researchers looked at data from over 6,000 cities in 117 countries. People living in poorer (**2**) _____ breathe the unhealthiest air. Millions of (**3**) _____die in these countries from pollution-related diseases. The WHO said: "After surviving a pandemic, it is unacceptable to still have 7 million preventable deaths due to air pollution." The WHO stressed the need to move away from fossil fuels. It asked governments to do more to cut air (**4**) _____ It wants the world to quickly change to cleaner and healthier energy. It added that high gas prices, energy security, air pollution, and climate change mean the world must use (**5**) _____ fuels less. The WHO report has many recommendations for change. One of these is the use of clean (**6**) _____ for cooking, heating and lighting. Another is to "build safe and affordable public transport systems and pedestrian- and cycle-friendly networks".

Test 5

Polymers are in important part of our world. They make up products such as our food, our clothes, and even us money! (**1**) _____ are large molecules that are long chains of repeating units. Polymers can be synthetic, which means humans made them. One of the most common (**2**) _____ polymers are plastic. (**3**) _____ is so common, because it is strong and can be made of all kinds of useful (**4**) _____ from car parts to milk containers. Polymers are such an important part of the way we make things now and will in the future. That means how we design them is also (**5**)_____ As we throw things away, we need to be aware that they might not damage the environment. Or when they do, they might negatively impact our (**6**) _____ That's why making polymers is so important.

Test 6

We all know what it feels like when we have not had enough sleep. You might feel tired, have trouble concentrating, or even be angry and upset. Despite it being such an important part of our daily lives, (**1**) _____ remains a bit of a mystery! To help answer the question of why our sleep is a bit of a (**2**) _____, scientists have started researching sleep in other animals. This can (**3**) _____ us understand how and why sleep developed. Sharks are hundreds of millions of years old. In fact, (**4**) _____ are the oldest living group of jawed vertebrates! Because of this, we think they could help unlock (**5**) _____ information about the evolution of sleep. So far, only one study has focused on sleep in sharks. We wanted to change this. We studied the biological rate and behavior of some sharks over a 24-hour period. Our study shows that when sharks sleep, they typically have a flat body posture and a reduced metabolic rate. Our (**6**)_____ supports the hypothesis that saving energy is a main function of sleep. It also provides insight into its evolution.

Test 7

Many people are allergic to eggs and peanuts. An allergy to peanuts can be deadly. Researchers from a London university say that feeding eggs and peanuts to babies may stop them getting allergies when they are older. The (**1**) _____ looked at studies of more than 200,000 children to see when they first ate eggs and peanuts. They found that if 4-6-monthold babies ate (**2**) _____, they were 40 per cent less likely to get an egg allergy than children who ate eggs later. (**3**) _____ aged fourto-11 months old who ate peanut products were 70 per cent less likely to get an (**4**) _____ to peanuts. Egg and peanut allergies are the two most common childhood food allergies. Parents must be careful when feeding babies eggs and nuts. Babies should never have whole nuts because they might choke. They should only eat smooth and not crunchy peanut butter. Other (**5**) _____ allergies are to soy, wheat, sesame, fish and seafood. Giving these foods to babies one at a time may protect them from allergies. (**6**) _____ should check their baby's health after each new food. The researchers say that more research is needed to find the best ages to start feeding eggs and peanuts to babies.

Test 8

Marine life is the amazing world of animals that live in our oceans. There are many different types of (**1**) _____ animals, from tiny plankton to gigantic whales, and each one is unique and important to our planet. Some of the most fascinating creatures in the oceans are fish. (**2**) _____ come in all shapes and sizes, and they can live in every type of (**3**) _____ environment, from coral reefs to the darkest depths of the ocean.

Another type of marine life that is crucial to our planet is coral. (**4**) _____ is actually made up of tiny animals that live together in colonies, and they create beautiful reefs that provide a home for many other creatures. Sadly, these (**5**) _____ are in danger due to pollution and climate change, so it's important that we do our part to protect them. In conclusion, there is so much to love and learn about marine creatures. By respecting and protecting these (**6**) _____ we can ensure that they continue to succeed and attract us for generations to come.

Test 9

Plant lovers believe that talking to plants helps them grow. Scientists have discovered there could be a grain of truth in this belief. Researchers have discovered that (**1**) _____ emit sounds when they are stressed. The noises are akin to a human cry or scream. The scientists believe the (**2**) _____ are specific enough for us to be able to interpret them and to attend to their needs. Unfortunately, plant sounds are at too high a frequency for the human ear to pick up. Humans can only hear frequencies of up to 16 kilohertz. The (**3**) _____ used special AI algorithms to detect ultrasonic sounds emitted by plants that were up to 250 kilohertz. The AI also differentiated between different types of plant sounds. The research was conducted in an acoustic chamber in an adapted greenhouse at Israel's Tel Aviv University. Scientists discovered that vibrations from (**4**) _____ tobacco and tomato plants turned into sound waves. Lead researcher Professor Lilach Had any said: "Plants usually (**5**) _____ sounds when they are under stress. Each plant and each type of stress is associated with a specific identifiable sound." She suggested that fields of crops could be quite noisy, saying: "While imperceptible to the human ear, the sounds emitted by plants can be heard by bats, mice, and insects." Interpreting these sounds could help us understand when (**6**) _____ are dehydrated. Farmers could irrigate their crops more efficiently, and thus conserve water.

Test 10

Nature still has many secrets. We uncovered one of them last week. A (**1**) _____ lover found a new species of orchid in Japan. It is unusual to find (**2**) _____ plants in Japan. Scientists studied the new orchid. They believe it grows all over (**3**) _____. It is pink and white. Its thin petals look like they are made from glass. A professor said: "The discovery of new species in common places means it is necessary to keep exploring, even in everyday places. There are 28,000 orchids (**4**) _____ worldwide. The new orchid belongs to a class that is common in Japan. The (**5**) _____ is in a Japanese poem from the year 759. The professor was "thrilled to have identified a new species". He was excited because it wasn't found in a rainforest or jungle. The discovery of the new (**6**) _____ is good news. However, many orchids are in danger. We need to protect nature. If we lose more orchids, the world will be less colorful.

Test 11

The key for older people to sleep well could be how hot or cold their (**1**) _____ is. Researchers say the best way to sleep well is for the bedroom to be between 20-25° Celsius. The (**2**) _____ are from Harvard University and an institute for aging research. They asked 50 people aged 65 and older to wear a sleep monitor for 18 months. The people's quality of (**3**) _____ worsened when their room temperature was outside the 20-25-degree range. Researchers say 20°C is the best temperature. They said: "Sleep tends to come easier and is often deeper in a cooler environment. The research is full of information. (**4**) _____ could affect sleep as much as having pain or drinking alcohol. The researchers found a 5-10 per cent drop in sleep (**5**) _____ when it was lower than 20°C or higher than 25°C. Poor sleep can lead to health issues, like an inability to think clearly, mood swings, and stress. Other (**6**) _____ include an increased risk of getting diabetes and heart disease. The researchers said people should create "a more comfortable home environment" to sleep well. They also said climate change could affect sleep quality.

Test 12

Biologists have thought of a new way to increase the size of crops by 20 per cent. They genetically modified the thing in plants that is responsible for photosynthesis. (**1**) _____ is the important chemical reaction where plants use sunlight to change carbon dioxide into oxygen. It lets us breathe. The scientists found a way for (**2**) _____ to use the energy they get from sunlight better, so they produce more food. Lead researcher Professor Stephen Long said his team is (**3**) _____ modifying the world's biggest crops, such as rice, wheat, maize and soybean. The (**4**) _____ changed the thing that plants use to protect themselves from damage from the Sun's strongest rays. Plants turn their (**5**) _____ into heat when they become too hot. However, plants do this even when clouds block the Sun. The scientists put extra copies of the heat-loss genes into plants. This speed up the heat-loss process so the plants can quickly return to using energy to grow. This could help the world's food needs. Professor Long said if he could get 20 per cent more (**6**) _____ from crops, it would reduce the future pressure on food supply.

Test 13

Many people monitor how many steps they walk every day. Research suggests that 10,000 (**1**) _____ a day is enough for us to stay healthy and live longer. A new study says just 4,000 steps a day could be enough for us to (**2**) _____ to an old age. Researchers analyzed 17 studies that looked at how far (**3**) _____ walked during the week. They concluded that 4,000 steps per day lowered the risk of dying from diabetes, heart diseases and other life-threatening conditions. The study said 4,000 steps is the same as a 30- to 45-minute walk, or about three to four kilometers. The study is published in a cardiology journal. (**4**) _____ looked at exercise data from 225,000 adults worldwide over seven years. The (**5**) _____ had an average age of 64 and had different levels of health. The lead researcher said 4,000 steps was enough, but it wasn't a "magic number". He added that the more steps you take, the better. He also said walking an additional 1,000 steps per day could lead to a roughly 15 per cent lower risk of premature death. The researcher said people should add at least one (**6**) _____ to their daily routine.

Test 14

Want to sleep under the sea? The company Planet Ocean has plans for an exciting underwater hotel, which they hope to build in locations all over the world. The (**1**) _____ won't be large, with only 12 guest rooms, plus a restaurant. Guests will get to the hotel in a lift – so no diving or getting wet! The hotel will float 10 meters under the deep (**2**) _____, although it will be attached to the sea bed to prevent it from moving too far. Because it won't be very (**3**) _____ under the water, the sun will shine down and provide light. (**4**) _____ will get great close-up views of the fish and other sea creatures, which won't be bothered by the hotel and so won't make any effort to avoid it. The hotel won't be cheap to build, and it won't be (**5**) _____ to stay in. But the designers are especially proud of the fact that it will be environmentally friendly. It will use electricity, of course, but it will produce its own, and won't disturb ocean life at all. In fact, the (**6**) _____ hope some sea creatures will build their homes on parts of the building, which will bring real benefits to the underwater world.

Test 15

Scientists from NASA want to get humans to Mars. Researchers are currently trying to find out what plants can grow in the soil on Mars. They hope that astronauts will grow their own food on the Red Planet. The journey to (**1**) _____ could take two and a half years. The (**2**) _____ will need to take a lot of food with them to last for the journey. They will never be able to come back to Earth. This means they will need to grow their own fruit, vegetables, etc. from seeds. NASA said there could be a problem because Mars doesn't have (**3**) _____ that is good for growing things. It just has red dust. Humans could be on Mars in the next 15 years. NASA has been testing "Martian gardens" to see what might grow on Mars. They used a soil made of crushed volcanic rock. It contains no nutrients or organic material, so it is similar to the dust on Mars. The (**4**) _____ grew lettuce in it. The (**5**) _____ tasted normal, but it had weaker roots and took longer to grow. A NASA spokesman said: "Discoveries made in these Earth-based 'Martian gardens' will pave the way for future studies and technology development in terms of reliable, efficient food production a long way from (**6**) _____."

Test 16

A few years ago, Lisa Turnbull was in her home in York. She had made a cake and left it on the kitchen table. She was looking forward to eating it, but when she opened the window to help the (**1**)_____ cool more quickly, she unfortunately didn't notice the large number of bees flying around in her back garden. A few minutes later, Lisa heard a loud noise coming from her (**2**)_____. She opened the door and saw a huge swarm of (**3**)_____ all over her kitchen table. The bees had left their old (**4**)_____ and were looking for a new one. It seems that the queen bee, which controls all the others, had fancied a bit of cake and landed on it. She was followed by 15,000 others! Luckily, Lisa knew a bit about bees, so she (**5**)_____ they weren't dangerous and she didn't need to be afraid. She calmly closed the (**6**)_____ and called a local beekeeper, who found the situation very amusing and took the bees away. Although her cake wasn't badly damaged, Lisa didn't fancy eating it.

Test 17

Jeans were the classic clothes of the American West. In 1853, a young tailor from Germany, called Levi Strauss, began working in San Francisco; Levi sold thick canvas to miners; the (**1**) _____ used the canvas to make tents. One day, a miner told Levi that he could not find (**2**) _____ that were strong enough for work in the gold mines. Levi decided to make some trousers out of canvas. Very soon, he had sold all the (**3**) _____ trousers he had made! They were just what miners wanted.

However, the canvas was rather heavy. Levi therefore began to look for a different textile; soon he found a (**4**)_____ textile from France; it was called serge de Nimes. Americans just called this de Nimes, and this name soon got reduced to denim. Denim was a bit lighter than canvas, but it was very strong; it was ideal for miners. However, original (**5**) _____ was almost white, and miners did not like the color! Their denim trousers got dirty as soon as they began working! Levi Strauss therefore decided to use colored denim, and he chose dark blue. This was a radical new idea: “Blue jeans” had arrived! Blue jeans became classic American working trousers. Today there are hundreds of different (**6**) _____ of jeans. Many top fashion brands, like Armani or Benetton, make their own blue jeans. But for real authentic jeans, “Levi's” are still the most popular brand.

Test 18

All people play football, and Americans play football; but surprisingly they do not play the same game. American (**1**) _____ is played by men (and occasionally women) wearing helmets and protective clothing; the ball is oval. European football is played with a round (**2**) _____ by people wearing just socks, shorts, a shirt, and football boots. We Americans have another popular outdoor game too; baseball - a classic American (**3**) _____ that is only played seriously in North America. In Britain, a few people play an “ancestor” of baseball, called “rounders" - but it is not a popular sport. In today’s “global village», lifestyles have become international. Often the American model has spread to other countries of the world. American sports, however, have not (**4**) _____ all over the world, as American films and American fashions have. On the contrary, European sports have been more successful internationally. Indeed, (**5**) _____ football is slowly developing in the USA (where we call it “soccer”). Although it is not as big in Europe as in the (**6**) _____ basketball has become much more popular in other countries than any other American team sport.

Test 19

How much do you know about the (**1**) _____ of some of your favorite foods? Do you know when people in England started cooking curry dishes? Do you know in which country pizzas or hamburgers were first made? The facts might surprise you. Many people think the English found out about (**2**) _____ from people in India in the 1600s. In reality, wealthy English people were eating dishes made with curry spices hundreds of years before British ships traveled to India. Cooks of (**3**) _____ English families during the time of King Richard I were making curry dishes, and in fact, the word “curry” can be found in an English language cookbook as far back as 1377. As for pizza, this dish was probably first made in Persia (what is now Iran). The Persians were eating round, flat bread with cheese in the 500s. That was nearly 1,000 years before (**4**) _____ caught on in Naples, Italy! Finally, let’s look at the truth behind hamburgers. Many people think (**5**) _____ are an American food. However, according to some stories, hamburgers came from Hamburg, Germany. A German named Otto Kuasw created the first hamburger in 1891. Four years later (**6**) _____ sailors introduced hamburgers to Americans.

Test 20

A cat is a small animal with four legs, a tail and soft fur. People often keep it as a pet. The (**1**) _____ has an impressive “family cousins.” Lions, tigers, cheetahs and many others are his biological (**2**) _____ Cats are usually very skilled hunters, and will pursue their prey fearlessly, but would nevertheless run away from water. They have flexible, muscular bodies and highly developed senses. Their night vision is especially good. The ears are large, and very sensitive to high-frequency sounds. They also possess a highly developed (**3**) _____of smell, and a very useful sharp set of teeth! Cats are able to land on their feet after a fall. This is a beautiful ability which combines both vision and a sense of balance. Humans and cats have lived together for thousands of years, from the ancient Egyptians up to this day and age. There are many different breeds of cats, and many more mixed (**4**) _____ Cats like to sleep! Actually, they (**5**) _____ more than most animals - usually 12-16 hours a day. They also like to play. Now, this is especially true for kittens. By the way, (**6**) _____ are usually born after about 66 days of pregnancy, three to five kittens in a single birth. Since the female cat may mate with different males, the kittens may have different fathers.

READING FULL MOCK TESTS

Test 1

Part 1

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Animal Kingdom

Once upon a time, in a magical land far away, there was an Enchanted Forest. The forest was filled with tall trees, colorful flowers, and sparkling streams. It was a (**1**) _____where fairies, unicorns, and talking animals lived together in harmony. In the heart of the Enchanted Forest, there was a wise old owl named Oliver. Oliver had big round eyes and feathers as soft as velvet. He lived in a cozy (**2**) _____ hollow and was known for his wisdom and knowledge. One sunny day, a curious little girl named Lily ventured into the Enchanted Forest. Lily had golden hair, rosy cheeks, and a heart full of adventure. She wanted to explore the magical wonders of the (**3**) _____and meet its extraordinary inhabitants. As Lily explored deeper into the forest, she came across a mischievous fairy named Sparkle. Sparkle had shimmering wings, a mischievous smile, and a sprinkle of (**4**) _____ dust. She loved playing pranks on her friends but had a heart full of kindness. Lily and Sparkle became fast (**5**) _____ and went on many adventures together. They discovered hidden treasure, helped animals in need, and even had a tea party with the unicorns. The Enchanted Forest was a place where dreams came true and friendships were forever.

Part 2

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

A)producing clean energy

B) cleaning water around the world

C) comparing rural and urban air pollution

D) doing a project at home on energy production

E) reducing any negative effects on the environment

F) cleaning your neighborhood

G) helping your family save energy

H) asking environmental experts about their work

I) learning how much energy we consume and travelling

J) finding clothes produced without damaging the environment

(**Q6**) The website www.futurenow.org may be useful to find answers about how much energy is used around the planet. And if someone is planning a journey, puts in his/her route to compare the energy used by different types of transport, and chooses the one that's best for the environment.

(**Q7**) The website www.ourworld.org lists the best places online to learn the latest results of scientific studies on issues affecting the environment. Or if someone prefers working things out for him or herself, there are experiments to do like making him or her own power using sunlight! It is also useful to find information on groups all over the planet working to protect the environment.

(**Q8**) The website www.cleanplanet.org can help people to discover how waste plastic, glass and metal are turned into new products and demonstrate clips showing different methods used around the world.There's also a section on how much different fashion brands pay attention to their environmental impact. It can be used to keep up with new trends!

(**Q9**) The website www.globaleco.org explores the importance of energy in people's daily lives and also different ways of generating it without using oil or gas, for example by using wind power instead. There are links to UK companies that use these renewable energies, so it can be useful to find out more about what they do.

(**Q10**) The website www.eco.org may help to contact others who also care about environmental issues and find information about international groups; search for one to join in the local area. It can also help to find out if someone's choice of transport damages the planet. If so, it is simple to try the easy changes to that routine suggested here.

(**Q11**) The website www.planetmatters.org helps to learn about what top scientists involved in research to protect our planet do day after day, as well as about their latest discoveries. There's a message board so it will be available to post questions to them. There will be always a chance to get a quick reply. There's also a recycling section — to find different uses for things that might be otherwise put in the bin.

(**Q12**) The website www.worldaware org helps people to know what they can do to help protect our world. This site has everything required to know about recycling: why it's important around the world, and how to get rid of items safely in local areas without harming the environment.

(**Q13**) The website www.oneworld.org has lots of environmental information here, whether someone is just starting to explore the subject, or wanting to find out about the latest research. Gifts are on sale, too, made from objects and materials that are often thrown outOne can treat him or herself and help the planet! There's also a guide about using less power at home to help you save money.

Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Questions 14-18

List of Headings
i. Economic and social significance of tourism
ii. The development of mass tourism
iii. Travel for the wealthy
iv. Earning foreign exchange through tourism
v. Difficulty in recognising the economic effects of tourism
vi. The contribution of air travel to tourism
vii. The world impact of tourism
viii. The history of travel

(**14**). Travel has existed since the beginning of time, when primitive man set out, often traversing great distances in search of game, which provided the food and clothing necessary for his survival. Throughout the course of history, people have travelled for purposes of trade, religious conviction, economic gain, war, migration and other equally compelling motivations. In the Roman era, wealthy aristocrats and high government officials also travelled for pleasure. Seaside resorts located at Pompeii and Herculaneum afforded citizens the opportunity to escape to their vacation villas in order to avoid the summer heat of Rome. Travel, except during the Dark Ages, has continued to grow and, throughout recorded history, has played a vital role in the development of civilisations and their economies.

(**15**). Tourism in the mass form as we know it today is a distinctly twentieth-century phenomenon. Historians suggest that the advent of mass tourism began in England during the industrial revolution with the rise of the middle class and the availability of relatively inexpensive transportation. The creation of the commercial airline industry following the Second World War and the subsequent development of the jet aircraft in the 1950s signalled the rapid growth and expansion of international travel. This growth led to the development of a major new industry: tourism. In turn, international tourism became the concern of a number of world governments since it not only provided new employment opportunities but also produced a means of earning foreign exchange.

(**16**). Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance. In most industrialized countries over the past few years the fastest growth has been seen in the area of services. One of the largest segments of the service industry, although largely unrecognized as an entity in some of these countries, is travel and tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (1992),Travel and tourism is the largest industry in the world on virtually any economic measure including value-added capital investment, employment and tax contributions. In 1992' the industry's gross output was estimated to be $3.5 trillion, over 12 percent of all consumer spending. The travel and tourism industry is the world's largest employer with almost 130 million jobs, or almost 7 per cent of all employees. This industry is the world's leading industrial contributor, producing over 6 percent of the world's national product and accounting for capital investment in excess of $422 billion m direct indirect and personal taxes each year. Thus, tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.

(**17**). However, the major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself. The travel industry includes: hotels, motels and other types of accommodation; restaurants and other food services; transportation services and facilities; amusements, attractions and other leisure facilities; gift shops and a large number of other enterprises. Since many of these businesses also serve local residents, the impact of spending by visitors can easily be overlooked or underestimated. In addition, Meis (1992) points out that the tourism industry involves concepts that have remained amorphous to both analysts and decision makers. Moreover, in all nations this problem has made it difficult for the industry to develop any type of reliable or credible tourism information base in order to estimate the contribution it makes to regional, national and global economies. However, the nature of this very diversity makes travel and tourism ideal vehicles for economic development in a wide variety of countries, regions or communities.

(**18**). Once the exclusive province of the wealthy, travel and tourism have become an institutionalized way of life for most of the population. In fact, McIntosh and Goeldner (1990) suggest that tourism has become the largest commodity in international trade for many nations and, for a significant number of other countries, it ranks second or third. For example, tourism is the major source of income in Bermuda, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and most Caribbean countries. In addition, Hawkins and Ritchie, quoting from data published

by the American Express Company, suggest that the travel and tourism industry is the number one ranked employer in the Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, France, (the former) West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States. However, because of problems of definition, which directly affect statistical measurement, it is not possible with any degree of certainty to provide precise, valid or reliable data about the extent of world-wide tourism participation or its economic impact. In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 19-27.

In March, Seales — along with Silicon Valley investors Nat Friedman (instigator and sponsor), Daniel Gross (sponsor) and JP Posma (project lead) — began leading a global competition to read the charred scrolls after he demonstrated an AI program can successfully extract letters and symbols from X- ray images of the unrolled papyri. As part of the Vesuvius Challenge, Seales' team released its software and thousands of 3D X-ray images of two rolled-up scrolls and three papyrus fragments. The two unopened scrolls, belonging to the Institut de France in Paris, are among hundreds unearthed in the 1750s when excavations at the buried villa revealed an extravagant library of Epicurean philosophical text. They are believed to have belonged to a Roman statesman — possibly Lucius Calpurnius Piso Caesoninus, the father-inlaw of Julius Caesar.

Even after being in the ground for 1,700 years, the carbonized papyri did not decay. Rather, they were entombed in the solid volcanic flow of mud, dirt, water and gasses, then desiccated by the heat, carbonized and preserved.

The hope was, and still is, that $1 million in prizes would encourage global researchers and scholars to build upon the AI technology and accelerate the decoding.

Teams that enter the challenge are competing for a grand prize of $700,000 — awarded to the first to read four passages of text from the inner layers of the scrolls by the end of 2023. Progress prizes include $50,000 for accurately detecting ink on the papyri from the 3D X-ray scans.

"What the challenge allowed us to do was to enlist more than a thousand research teams to work on a problem that would normally have about five people working on it," Seales explained. "The competitive science aspect of this project is just fascinating." Now, six months since the competition began, contestants Farritor and Nader have virtually unwrapped many layers of papyrus from within (including the one shown) by building upon Seales' software. Farritor (first place) and Nader (second place) separately developed machine learning methods to reveal the ink within X-ray CT scans of the scroll — resulting in the same findings.

"I was walking around at night and randomly checked my most recent code outputs on my phone," Farritor said. "I didn't expect any substantial results, so when half a dozen letters appeared on my screen, I was completely overjoyed.

" Nader is continuing to build upon his models and has already discovered more lines of text, which is currently being reviewed by papyrologists. "I hope the revealed text will show just how fascinating and complex ancient civilizations were," he said. "In learning more about

them, we can also learn more about how we can make our world better. " For their findings, Farritor and Nader have been given the "First Letters Prize," which awards $40,000 to the first person or team to find more than 10 letters in a continuous region of the scroll and $10,000 to the second. You can learn more about the award criteria here.
"Our goal was to engage a global audience in an exciting, scientific competition that would create acceleration and advancement to the point where we are now," Posma said. "The competition continues, but today, we have achieved a major milestone. We'll learn a lot from this: what techniques work best, do we need to adjust how we do segmentation, etc.
" The competition's results are impressive. But it's also important to take a look back — to understand how this discovery came to be over the course of two decades.
"We also acknowledge the many years of work that it has taken and the technological advances that have been applied to the problem of reading this material," Seales said.
"With humility, we acknowledge the non-linear — and often unpredictable — outcomes of research, which is rarely expected, and not ever guaranteed, to lead directly to success.

(**19**). Who are the primary leaders behind the global competition to decipher the charred scrolls?

A) Seales and Farritor
B) Nat Friedman and Daniel Gross
C) Seales, Nat Friedman, Daniel Gross, and JP Posma
D) Farritor and Nader

(**20**). What is the grand prize amount for deciphering four passages of text from the inner layers of the scrolls by the end of 2023?

A) $1 million
B) $700,000
C) $50,000
D) $40,000

(**21**). According to the passage, what condition preserved the carbonized papyri for 1,700 years?

A) Direct exposure to air and sunlight
B) Being entombed in volcanic flow and heat
C) Submersion in water and mud
D) Burial in a controlled environment

(**22**). What has been Farritor and Nader's achievement in the competition?

A) Development of the software
B) Discovery of more lines of text
C) Receiving the grand prize
D) Building upon Seales' models

TRUE/FALSE/NI Questions:

23. Contestants Farritor and Nader both used machine learning methods to unveil the ink within X-ray CT scans.

A) TRUE B) FALSE C) NO INFORMATION

24. The "First Letters Prize" rewards $10,000 to the first person or team that identifies more than 10 letters in a continuous region of the scroll.

A) TRUE B) FALSE C) NO INFORMATION

25. Posma stated that the competition has reached its intended goal.

A) TRUE B) FALSE C) NO INFORMATION

26. Seales claims that the outcomes of research are often predictable and lead directly to success.

A) TRUE B) FALSE C) NO INFORMATION

27. According to the passage, Farritor and Nader's findings have been recognized with the "First Letters Prize."

A) TRUE B) FALSE C) NO INFORMATION

Part 5

Read the following text for questions 28-33.

Today they are everywhere. Production lines controlled by computers and operated by robots. There's no chatter of assembly workers, just the whirr and click of machines. In the mid-1940s, the workerless factory was still the stuff of science fiction. There were no computers to speak of and electronics were primitive. Yet hidden away in the English countryside was a highly automated production line called ECME, which could turn out 1500 radio receivers a day with almost no help from human hands.

John Sargrove, the visionary engineer who developed the technology, was way ahead of his time. For more than a decade, Sargrove had been trying to figure out how to make cheaper radios. Automating the manufacturing process would help. But radios didn't lend themselves to such methods: there were too many parts to fit together and too many wires to solder. Even a simple receiver might have 30 separate components and 80 hand-soldered connections. At every stage, things had to be tested and inspected. Making radios required highly skilled labour—and lots of it.

In 1944, Sargrove came up with the answer. His solution was to dispense with most of the fiddly bits by inventing a primitive chip—a slab of Bakelite with all the receiver's electrical components and connections embedded in it. This was something that could be made by machines, and he designed those too. At the end of the war, Sargrove built an automatic production line, which he called ECME (electronic circuit-making equipment), in a small factory in Effingham, Surrey.

An operator sat at one end of each ECME line, feeding in die plates. She didn't need much skill, only quick hands. From now on, everything was controlled by electronic switches and relays. First stop was the sandblaster, which roughened the surface of the plastic BO that molten metal would stick to. The plates were then cleaned to remove any traces of grit The machine automatically checked that the surface was rough enough before sending the plate to the spraying section. There, eight nozzles rotated into position and sprayed molten zinc over both sides of the plate. Again, the nozzles only began to spray when a plate was in place. The plate whizzed on. The next stop was the milling machine, which ground away the surface layer of metal to leave the circuit and other components in the grooves and recesses. Now the plate was a composite of metal and plastic. It sped on to be lacquered and have its circuits tested. By the time it emerged from the end of the line, robot hands had fitted it with sockets to attach components such as valves and loudspeakers. When ECME was working flat out; the whole process took 20 seconds.

ECME was astonishingly advanced. Electronic eyes, photocells that generated a small current when a panel arrived, triggered each step in the operation, BO avoiding excessive wear and tear on the machinery. The plates were automatically tested at each stage as they moved along the conveyor. And if more than two plates in succession were duds, the machines were automatically adjusted—or if necessary halted. In a conventional factory, workers would test faulty circuits and repair them. But Sargrove's assembly line produced circuits so cheaply they just threw away the faulty ones. Sargrove's circuit board was even more astonishing for the time. It predated the more familiar printed circuit, with wiring printed on a board, yet was more sophisticated. Its built-in components made it more like a modem chip.

When Sargrove unveiled his invention at a meeting of the British Institution of Radio Engineers in February 1947, the assembled engineers were impressed. So was the man from The Times. ECME, he reported the following day, "produces almost without human labour, a complete radio receiving set. This new method of production can be equally well applied to television and other forms of electronic apparatus.

The receivers had many advantages over their predecessors, with components that were more robust. Robots didn't make the sorts of mistakes human assembly workers sometimes did. "Wiring mistakes just cannot happen," wrote Sargrove. No wires also meant the radios were lighter and cheaper to ship abroad. And with no soldered wires to come unstuck, the radios were more reliable. Sargrove pointed out that the circuit boards didn't have to be flat. They could be curved, opening up the prospect of building the electronics into the cabinet of Bakelite radios was all for introducing this type of automation to other products. It could be used to make more complex electronic equipment than radios, he argued. And even if only part of a manufacturing process were automated, the savings would be substantial. But while his invention was brilliant, his timing was bad. ECME was too advanced for its own good. It was only competitive on huge production runs because each new job meant retooling the machines. But disruption was frequent. Sophisticated as it was, ECME still depended on oldfashioned electromechanical relays and valves—which failed with monotonous regularity.

The state of Britain's economy added to Sargrove's troubles. Production was dogged by power cuts and post-war shortages of materials. Sargrove's financial backers began to get cold feet.

There was another problem Sargrove hadn't foreseen. One of ECME's biggest advantages—the savings on the cost of labour—also accelerated its downfall. Sargrove's factory had two ECME production lines to produce the two circuits needed for each radio. Between them these did what a thousand assembly workers would otherwise have done. Human hands were needed only to feed the raw material in at one end and plug the valves into the sockets

and fit the loudspeakers at the other. After that, the only job left was to fit the pair of Bakelite panels into a radio cabinet and check that it worked.

Sargrove saw automation as the way to solve post-war labour shortages. With somewhat Utopian idealism, he imagined his new technology would free people from boring, repetitive jobs on the production line and allow them to do more interesting work. “Don’t get the idea that we are out to rob people of their jobs,” he told the Daily Mnror. “Our task is to liberate men and women from being slaves of machines.

The workers saw things differently. They viewed automation in the same light as the everlasting light bulb or the suit that never wears out—as a threat to people’s livelihoods. If automation spread, they wouldn’t be released to do more exciting jobs. They’d be released to join the dole queue. Financial backing for ECME fizzled out. The money dried up. And Britain lost its lead in a technology that would transform industry just a few years later.

Questions 28-31.

Complete the summary below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Summary Sargrove had been dedicated to create a (**28**)_____radio by automation of manufacture.
The old version of radio had a large number of independent (**29**)_____
After this innovation was made, wireless-style radios became (**30**)_____and inexpensive to export overseas.
As Sargrove saw it, the real benefit of ECME's radio was that it reduced (**31**)_____ of manual work; which can be easily copied to other industries of manufacturing electronic devices.

Questions 32-33.
Choose TWO letters, A-E

32. **What were workers attitude towards ECME Model initially**

A) Anxious
B) Welcoming
C) Boring
D) Inspiring

33. **What is the main idea of this passage?**

A) Approach to reduce the price of radio
B) A new generation of fully popular products and successful business
C) In application of die automation in the early stage
D) ECME technology can be applied in many product fields

Test 2

Part 1

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Sport Games

All people play football, and Americans play football; but surprisingly they do not play the same game. American (**1**) ..... is played by men (and occasionally women) wearing helmets and protective clothing; the ball is oval. European football is played with a round (**2**) ..... by people wearing just socks, shorts, a shirt, and football boots. We Americans have another popular outdoor game too; baseball - a classic American (**3**) ..... that is only played seriously in North America. In Britain, a few people play an "ancestor" of baseball, called "rounders" - but it is not a popular sport. In today's "global village», lifestyles have become international. Often the American model has spread to other countries of the world. American sports, however, have not (**4**) ..... all over the world, as American films and American fashions have. On the contrary, European sports have been more successful internationally. Indeed, (**5**) ..... football is slowly developing in the USA (where we call it "soccer"). Although it is not as big in Europe as in the (**6**) ..... basketball has become much more popular in other countries than any other American team sport.

Part 2

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

A) You are the boss and you want to invite your colleagues for a meal.

B) You want to take your mother out to an outdoor restaurant on her special day.

C) You are looking for a restaurant where retired people have a discount on Sundays.

D) You are looking for a place with a very large selection on the menu.

E) You are looking for a daily discount for senior citizens in the afternoon.

F) You would like to take your friends to a Karaoke restaurant from 9 p.m.

G) You are looking for a non-stop restaurant on a week-day.

H) You are looking for special catering on a Saturday.

I) You need a restaurant where your 4-year-old son can have free food.

J) You are looking for a restaurant with home-made specialities.

(7) *The award winning*
Stone Mansion Restaurant
Casual Fine Dining Outdoor dining
Eight fireside dining rooms
Celebrate MOTHER'S DAY
With us May 9th From 1 p.m. — 8. p.m. Wine Spectator Award Winner since 1996
M-Th Dinner 4:30-10:00
F-Sat 4:30-11:00
Closed Sunday

(8) KATHY'S COUNTRY KITCHEN
SENIOR FRIENDS SPECIAL!
10 meals at $4.25 each

Meatloaf	Eggplant Parmesan w/ salad & garlic toast
Liver & Onions	Roast Beef Sandwich
Hamburger Steak	Chicken
1 Grilled Pork Chop	Steak Salad
Ham Steak	
Spaghetti w/salad & garlic toast	

(Mashed potatoes included except for Spaghetti Eggplant Parmesan & Roast Beef Sandwich)
OPEN 24 HOURS -FRI. & SAT.

(9)
RED ONION GRILLE
Featuring the biggest menu in Beaver County with over 180 selections.
We serve: Pizzas - Wings - Burgers - Pasta – Steaks - Ribs - Asian Foods - Salads ... and much more
Hours Sunday to Thursday 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Friday and Saturday 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

(10)
Little Athens Greek specialty Restaurant
Greek Food & Catering
Live entertainment - Wed., Fri. & Sat.
Cafe Frappe
Greek Specialties & Catering

(11) **AMBRIDGE ITALIAN VILLA**
Home of the Gyro Sandwich
10% OFF ANY PURCHASE
No other discounts apply.
Expires 5/14/07
Eat in - Take out - Delivery - Catering - Fundraising
Seniors 10% OFF everyday 3-6 p.m.
Sunday 10-8, Monday-Thurs. 10-10
Friday & Saturday 10-11
View our complete menu on the Internet

(12) SCHLOTTERS'S FAMILY
Restaurant & Catering
MOTHER'S DAY
GRAND BUFFET
May 9th -11:30 a.m. - 7.00 p.m.
- Glazed Virginia Ham
- Roast Beef aujus
- Chicken Marsala
- Roasted Redskin Potatoes
- Vegetable Medley
- Penne Carbonare Rice Pilaf
- Rice Pilaf

Adults $12.9 5 - Seniors $10.95
Kids 6-10 $6.95 - 5 & under FREE

(13) **THE EMPEROR**
Chinese Restaurant
1/2 PRICE OFF DINE IN OR TAKE OUT
8th Anniversary
Buy one dinner at regular price & receive a second dinner of equal or lesser value at 1/2 price!
Expires 5/30/2007
-SUNDAY ONLY -
Senior citizens full dinners 20% off eat in only
-LUNCH CLUB-
One order gets one stamp.

(14) Alexander's Restaurant & Lounge
Administrative Professionals Week
April 19th-23rd Treat your dedicated employees to lunch or dinner Gift certificates available All major credit cards accepted
Open 7 days a week

Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Questions 15-20

A	Quinoa and its relatives
B	Climatic requirements for its production
C	The complexities of its harvesting
D	Effects on growers of rising demand
E	The importance of the crop to ancient tribes
F	An increasingly profitable alternative to other grains
G	The characteristics and botany of the plant
H	A healthy superfood

15 Paragraph I .....

16 Paragraph II .....

17 Paragraph III .....

18 Paragraph IV .....

19 Paragraph V .....

20 Paragraph VI .....

QUINOA: A SUPERFOOD?

I The name ‘Quinoa’ comes from the Quechua word kinwa or kinuwa and is a flowering plant from the amaranth family. It is a herbaceous annual plant grown as a grain crop primarily for its edible seeds. Quinoa is not a grass, but rather a pseudocereal which is botanically related to spinach and amaranth.

II The plant was first domesticated by the Andean peoples around 3,000 to 4,000 years ago. It has been an important staple in the Andean cultures where the plant is indigenous but relatively obscure to the rest of the world. The Incas, who held the crop to be sacred, referred to it as chisoya mama or “mother of all grains”, and it was the Inca emperor who would traditionally sow the first seeds of the season using “golden implements”.

III Quinoa is a dicotyledonous annual plant, and is approximately 1-2 m high. It has broad, generally powdery, hairy, lobed leaves, normally arranged alternately. The woody central stem is branched and depending on the variety it may be green, red or purple. The flowering panicles arise from the top of the plant or from leaf axils along the stem. The green flowers are generally self-fertilizing. The fruits (seeds) are about 2 mm in diameter and of various colours-from white to red or black, depending on the variety.

IV The growth of the plant is variable due to the number of different subspecies and varieties. However, it is generally undemanding and altitude-hardy; it is grown from coastall regions tower 4,000 mm in the Andes near the equator, with most of the cultivars being gown between 2500 m and 4,000 m. Generally, optimal growing conditions are in cool regions with temperatures that vary between -4 °C during the night to near 35 °C during the heat of the day.

V Throughout the ages, quinoa grain has been hand-picked, and only rarely by machine, because the extreme variability of the maturity period of most Quinoa cultivars complicates mechanization. Harvest needs to be precisely timed to avoid high seed losses as different panicles on the same plant mature at different times of the year. The crop yield in the Andean region is comparable to wheat yields. In the West, varieties have been selected for uniformity of maturity and are mechanically harvested using conventional combines.

VI From the early 21st century to today the crop values has risen, mainly due to quinoa becoming more commonly consumed in North America, Europe, and Australasia where it was not typically grown. Indeed, between 2006 and 2013, quinoa crop prices tripled. In 2011, the average price was US $3,115 per tonne with some varieties selling as high as $8,000 per tonne. This compares with wheat prices of $9 per bushel (about US $340 per tonne), making wheat about 10% of the value of quinoa.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

The polar bear (Ursus maritimus) stands as an emblematic predator inhabiting the frigid expanses of the Arctic region. Renowned for their captivating features and extraordinary adaptations polar bears hove enticed researchers and the public alike. This article delves into the intricate specifics of polar bears, their distinctive adaptations, and the escalating challenges they confront in a swiftly transforming environment.

Paragraph 1 Polar bears exhibit a repertoire of physical attributes and adaptations ideally suited for survival in the Arctic's demanding ecosystem. The prodigious scale of polar bears is evident, with males attaining weights of up to 1,500 pounds and lengths reaching approximately 10 feet (3 meters). This substantial build enhances their navigational abilities and survival prospects within this severe environment Notably, their distinctively white fur serves as remarkable cover-up, conferring a seamless integration with the show-laden surroundings during hunting endeavors or while evading potential threats.

Paragraph 2 Polar bears' notable physiognomy includes their wide paws and razor-sharp claws, vital for negotiating the Arctic landscape. These adaptations help polar bears move skillfully and efficiently across the challenging landscape. Equipped with robust, mildly webbed paws, polar bears demonstrate exceptional aquatic prowess, enabling them to traverse extensive distances in search of sustenance. Their front paws have strong curved claws that help them grip the ice and catch their prey effectively.

Paragraph 3 To survive in extremely cold temperatures, polar bears need to regulate their body temperature effectively, prompting the evolution of several physiological adaptations in polar bears. Their dense fur serves as a proficient insulator, effectively trapping a layer of air close to their skin to conserve body heat. Moreover, their substantial blubber layer acts as both an energy reserve and insulation against the harsh cold, empowering them to endure the extreme climatic conditions synonymous with the Arctic.

Paragraph 4 Polar bears exhibit extraordinary hunting skill, primarily relying on their acute sense of smell to detect prey, even from considerable distances. Their acute visual acuity and exceptional hearing which allows them to quickly spot seals – their primary prey 0 hauled out on the ice. Employing a patient and stealthy approach, polar bears execute tactical ambushes, utilizing their formidable jaws and elongated, razor-sharp canine teeth to ensure successful skills.

Paragraph 5 Despite their unparalleled adaptations, polar bears confront formidable challenges as climate charge unfolds. The disintegration of Arctic sea ice, an integral component of their hunting and breeding cycles, poses a profound threat to their survival. Recent investigations indicate a disconcerting decline of approximately 40% in the polar bear population over the previous decade, projections foretelling further declines in forthcoming years.

The polar hear serves as an iconic symbol of the Arctic ecosystem, epitomizing nature's remarkable ingenuity and adaptability. Gaining insight into the intrinsic significance of these magnificent creatures and the escalating perils they confront is pivotal in formulating conservation strategies that« guarantee their perpetuity amidst a dynamic world. Safeguarding the Arctic habitat and mitigating the impacts of climate change stand as indispensable measures to preserve the future of these extraordinary beings, while concurrently nurturing the fragile stability of global biodiversity.

For questions 21-24, choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

21. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A) To inspect the methods of hunting for polar bears that have been using for many centuries
B) To demonstrate the iconic symbol of the Arctic ecosystem, representing nature's incredible mediocrity and adaptability.
C) To explore the specific features of polar bears, how they adapt to their environment, and the challenges they face.
D) To show how to develop various physical adaptations to regulate their body temperature effectively.

22. Polar bears can maneuver skillfully with_____?

A) Tough geographical conditions.
B) wide paws and sharp claws.
C) weights and lengths.
D) dense fur.

23. Which of the following would be the best title for paragraph 3?

A) Thermoregulatory Mechanisms
B) Predatory and Feeding Behavior
C) Morphological Attributes and Adaptations
D) Environmental Challenges and Conservation Status

24. According to the passage, polar bears mostly feed on_____?

A) ice.
B) fish.
C) grass.
D) seals.

25. Polar bears have attracted the attention of more scientists than the public.

A) True B) False C) No Information

26. Female polar bears tend to be bigger compared to male ones.

A) True B) False C) No Information

27. The only plus side of the polar bears' white fur is escaping possible harm.

A) True B) False C) No Information

28. Back paws help polar bears to maintain a firm grip on the ice.

A) True B) False C) No Information

29. It is anticipated that there is going to be a decline in the number of polar bears in the future.

A) True B) False C) No Information

Part 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

Volcanoes are geological formations that are created due to the movement of magma and gas from the Earth's mantle and core to its surface. The Earth's crust is made up of several large tectonic plates that are in constant motion, and when these plates collide, magma is forced to the surface, resulting in volcanic eruptions.

Volcanoes can be found all over the world and are often located in areas where tectonic plates converge, such as the Pacific Ring of Fire. Volcanoes can be classified into three main types: shield volcanoes, stratovolcanoes, and cinder cone volcanoes.

Shield volcanoes are formed by repeated eruptions of fluid lava flows, which are thin and runny due to low viscosity. As the lava spreads out, it forms a wide, gently sloping mountain.

Stratovolcanoes are steep, cone-shaped mountains that are formed by layers of ash, lava, and other volcanic debris. They are typically the result of explosive eruptions. Cinder cone volcanoes are small, steep-sided cones that are formed from a single vent and have a circular crater at the top. They are usually created by explosive eruptions that produce a lot of ash and cinders.

Volcanic eruptions can be very destructive and can cause damage to both the natural environment and human infrastructure. They can cause ash clouds that can travel for miles and disrupt air travel, as well as pyroclastic flows, which are fast-moving clouds of hot gas, ash, and rock that can be deadly. In addition to causing destruction, volcanic eruptions can also be beneficial, as they can create new land, enrich soil with minerals and nutrients, and provide sources of geothermal energy.

Scientists study volcanoes in order to better understand their behavior and predict when eruptions might occur. They use instruments such as seismometers, gas sensors, and satellite imagery to monitor the activity of volcanoes and track changes in their behavior. This information can be used to create early warning systems that can help protect people and communities from the effects of volcanic eruptions.

Questions 30-33
Complete the summary below.
Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

30. Volcanic eruptions can result in the creation of new_____, enriching the soil with minerals and nutrients.

31. Scientists utilize instruments like seismometers, gas sensors, and satellite imagery to _____ the activity of volcanoes and observe variations in their behavior.

32. Pyroclastic flows, characterized by fast-moving clouds of hot gas, ash, and rock, pose a significant threat due to their _____ nature.

33. Shield volcanoes are formed by the repeated eruptions of _____ lava flows, resulting in gently sloping mountains.

Questions 34-35
Choose TWO letters, A-C

34. What type of volcanic eruption is typically associated with stratovolcanoes?

A) Explosive eruptions
B) Slow, continuous eruptions
C) Non-explosive, effusive eruptions

35. Where are volcanoes commonly situated due to the convergence of tectonic plates?

A) Pacific Ring of Fire
B) Atlantic Ocean basin
C) Antarctic Plate

Test 3

Part 1

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Marine life is the amazing world of animals that live in our oceans. There are many different types of (**1**) _____ animals, from tiny plankton to gigantic whales, and each one is unique and important to our planet. Some of the most fascinating creatures in the oceans are fish. (**2**) _____ come in all shapes and sizes, and they can live in every type of (**3**) _____ environment, from coral reefs to the darkest depths of the ocean. Another type of marine life that is crucial to our planet is coral. (**4**) _____ is actually made up of tiny animals that live together in colonies, and they create beautiful reefs that provide a home for many other creatures. Sadly, these (**5**) _____ are in danger due to pollution and climate change, so it's important that we do our part to protect them. In conclusion, there is so much to love and learn about marine creatures. By respecting and protecting these (**6**) _____ we can ensure that they continue to succeed and attract us for generations to come.

Part 2

Read the texts 7-11 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

A Smithson Museum

Come along and see this exhibition of everything to do with animals - from unusual animal prints to the latest computer designs of cartoon animals for films. Try designing a new and fantastic film creature on the computer - you might even see it appear in a film!

B The Willis Centre

Come and join the museum's guided walks along the river bank. You'll collect objects that have come from the river, such as interesting stones and old pieces of wood and machines. And then try making pictures with what you've picked up! level

C Railton Museum

A visit to this museum all about the city's river includes a 40-minute ride in a huge boat along the water - at great speed! You can also have your photo taken during the trip - but don't even think about trying to take your own. You'll be too wet!

D Park Pavilion

Art galleries not usually for you? Then visit this Art in the Park exhibition - young people's art and photography about problems in our environment. There's everything, from art produced on computers to teenagers' wildlife photos. Come and put some of your work in the display!

E The Allen Centre

Got a great idea to share? Come and take part in this exhibition about how machines are made, from the idea to the finished product. See how IT can help with plans for models. And come and work on your idea here - the best ones will go into the display!

F Hampton House
This technology museum is full of models of engines - and a big wheel! Climb on, sit down and be taken up high enough to see over the rooftops! And don't forget your camera - you'll get some amazing pictures! Model engines are on sale in the gift shop.

G Bedford Lock
Come down to the river bank and take photos of this temporary exhibition - 200 kilos of plastic rubbish, collected from our river! Get ideas about how we can each help to tidy up our world - but also don't miss the display of useful plastic items such as computer and machine parts.

H Camford Museum
The exhibition here is based around large models showing how living creatures use their amazing skills in the wild. Dress up like a jungle creature to discover how they deal with a changing environment. Or help build a model of a giraffe - and even get one from the shop to take away!

7. Sarah _____
Likes inventing useful things and finding out how new inventions are designed and produced. She's good at using computers, and wants to see how they can be used in design.

8. Jake _____
Is keen on large vehicles and machines, and would like to go somewhere he can have experience of one actually working. He'd also like to take some photos.

9. Marta _____
Is doing a project on the environment and effects of waste products we throw away. She wants to learn more about the problem and what individuals can do about it

10. Tom _____
Likes animals and wants to understand more about them. He wants to go somewhere he can take part in activities and buy a souvenir to make at home.

11. Karina _____
Is keen on art and photography. She likes exploring areas of the city to see what things she can find for her art, and then put them into her work.

Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Questions 12-18

A An obvious need
B Gaining attention
C The odder the better
D Making sense of information
E Trade secrets
F Academic approval
G A change of focus
H An ancient skill

12. Paragraph I__
13. Paragraph II__
14. Paragraph III__
15. Paragraph IV__
16. Paragraph V__
17. Paragraph VI__

MEMORY TEST

Jerome Burne talks to a magician who teaches children ways to remember facts.

I The Greek philosophers knew about it and it could still dramatically improve children's school results today, except that no one teaches it. , 'It' is a very old technique for making your memory better. Try memorising this series of random numbers: 3,6,5,5,2,1,2,4. About as meaningful as dates in history or equations in maths, aren't they? Chances are you won't remember them in five minutes, let alone in five hours. However, had you been at a lecture given at a school in the south of England last month, you would now be able to fix them in your head for five days, five weeks, in fact for ever.

II 'I am going to give you five techniques that will enable you to remember anything you need to know at school, promised lecturer Ian Robinson to a fascinated audience of a hundred schoolchildren. He slapped his hand down on the table. In his other life, Robinson is an entertainer, and he was using all the tricks he had picked up in his career. When I've finished in two hours' time, your work will be far more effective and productive. Anyone not interested, leave now.' The entire room sat still, glued to their seats.

III When he entertains, Robinson calls himself the Mind Magician. He specialises in doing magic tricks that look totally impossible, and then he reveals that they involve nothing more mysterious than good old- fashioned trickery. I have always been interested in tricks involving memory being able to reel off the order of cards in a pack, that sort of thing,' he explains.

IV Robinson was already lecturing to schools on his magic techniques when it struck him that students might find memory techniques even more valuable. 'It wasn't a difficult area to move into, as the stuff's all there in books.' So he summarised everything to make a two-hour lecture about five techniques.

V What Robinson's schoolchildren get are methods that will be familiar to anyone who has dipped into any one of a dozen books on memory. The difference is that Robinson's approach is firmly aimed at schoolchildren. The basic idea is to take material that is random and meaningless musical scales, the bones of the arm - and give them a structure. That series of numbers at the beginning of the article fits in here. Once you think of it as the number of days in the year 365 - and the number of weeks - 52 and so on, it suddenly becomes permanently memorable.

VI 'You want to learn a list of a hundred things? A thousand? No problem,' says Robinson. The scandal is that every child is not taught the techniques from the beginning of their school life. The schoolchildren who were watching him thought it was brilliant. 'I wish I'd been told this earlier,' commented Mark, after Robinson had shown them how to construct 'mental journeys'.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 18-25.

Emily woke up before her alarm went off and knew instantly something wasn't quite right in the house. Bailey, her chocolate-coloured pet Labrador, should have been there at the bedroom door demanding food but there was no sound of him. She decided to get up and go and see where he was. It felt cold in the hall but she knew she had left the heating on last night. As she walked down the stairs she heard a noise in the kitchen; the strange feeling that something was wrong was getting stronger. What was going on? She got to the bottom of the stairs and opened the door to the living room, which led to the kitchen. Why was the door closed? She always left it open. Bailey was nowhere to be seen and his toys, which were usually all over the living room floor, were in a neat pile in the corner next to his basket. Had they been there when she had gone to bed last night? She couldn't remember. She walked into the kitchen and turned the light on, it didn't work, nothing happened. She stood very still and listened, nothing. There wasn't a sound. That was really strange; she lived in the middle of a busy city, there were always people around. She woke up to the sound of traffic, car horns, police cars, her neighbors shouting in the house next door, how could there be silence at 8 o'clock on a Friday morning? She went back into the living room and turned the TV on, but again nothing happened. She went back into the kitchen and looked out of the window; it was a bright clear day. The back door was shut but when she tried the handle she realised it was unlocked. She walked out into the tiny back garden and opened the back gate; still nothing, not a sound and no sign of Bailey. She called him but he didn't come. She went back into the house and did what she realized she should have done as soon as she got up and called her mother. But there was no answer. She called her boyfriend but his mobile was switched off and she got the answer phone message. She tried a couple of other numbers but with equal success. She sat down on the sofa and thought about what she could do. She couldn't decide if she should stay at home or go out and find someone. Just as she decided the best thing would be to stay at home and wait, there was a loud banging on the front door. She jumped up and ran to the door. 'Who is it?' she shouted through the door. 'It's me,' came the reply. But she had no idea who 'me' was. She didn't want to open the door until she was sure she knew who it was, not with all the other strange things that were happening this morning, and she didn't want to shout through the thick front door, so she walked back into the living room and tried to look through the front window to see who was standing at the front door. It was a man but she couldn't make out who he was; he didn't look familiar. He was tall and was wearing a big coat with a hood over his head. Just as she was thinking of running out the back door she saw that the man had Bailey with him, and Bailey seemed quite happy, which meant that the man

had to be someone he knew and liked; he would have been barking otherwise. She still wasn't taking any chances though; she put the safety latch on the door and opened it just enough to see who was there. She was instantly relieved; it was her brother, who lived just a few streets away. She opened the door all the way and let him in. As he walked through the door he was almost knocked over by Bailey jumping up and looking more pleased than ever to see her. 'So what's going on?' she asked her brother. He looked at her as if she was stupid. 'Haven't you heard?"

18. How did Emily know there was something wrong?

A Her alarm clock didn't go off.
B Her dog wasn't outside the bedroom door.
C Her dog was quieter than usual.
D She had woken up very early.

19. How did she feel when she opened the living room door?
A confused
B exited
C annoyed
D strong

20. What could she hear when she stood in the kitchen?
A traffic and everyday noises of the city
B silence
C the television
D something in the garden

21. Why did she go into the garden?
A to see what the weather was like
B to talk to her neighbors
C to look for Bailey
D to make a phone call

22. Who did she speak to on the telephone?

A her mother
B her boyfriend
C her two friends
D no one

23. Why did she return to the living room after someone knocked on the front door?

A Because she didn't want to leave the house.
B Because she wanted to try and see who was at the front door.
C Because she didn't want to talk to the person at the front door.
D Because she wanted to sit down and think about what to do

24. Why did she think she must know the man at the door?

A She recognised the clothes he was wearing.
B Bailey was barking at him.
C Bailey seemed relaxed with him.
D She recognised his voice.

25. What does the author mean in line 35 when it says that 'she still wasn't taking any chances though"?

A She wasn't feeling lucky.
B She was going to take advantage of the situation.
C She wasn't going to waste the opportunity.
D She wasn't going to take any risks.

Part 5

Read the following text for questions 26-32.

lan Beavis is a naturalist and blogger with a mission to raise the profile of the many solitary bees, whose pollinating services are so important, yet so little recognised, Solitary bees inhabit gardens, parks, woodlands, fields and cliffs. In fact they represent 95% of the world's bee species. Leading wildlife illustrator Richard Lewington. best known for his beautiful paintings of butterflies, says, 'Solitary bees are so useful to gardeners and commercially valuable. Yet until recently they barely registered in the public consciousness. I wanted to help publicize their vital role in our lives' The problem with solitary bees has long been one of identification with more than 240 species to choose from, and no accessible guidebook, where do people start? So Richard Lewington has spent any spare time over the past few years working on a new guide to the bees of Great Britain and Ireland. This, amazingly, is the first book of its kind to be published for over a century.

How do solitary bees live? A female solitary bee constructs a nest and then lays her eggs in individual cells, lining or sealing them with various materials depending on the species of bee - red mason bees use mud leafcutter bees use sections of leaf The female leaves what naturalists call a 'parcel' of pollen and nectar for each other little grubs to feed on When the female has laid all her eggs, she dies The emerging grubs eat. grow and develop into adults the following year.

While some bees are plentiful and widespread, others have been designated as rare. Or are very local in distribution. In 2013. Ian Beavis came across what has long been known as one of Britain's rarest species, the banded mining bee. An impressive species with white hairs on its face, the banded mining bee nests in the ground, typically on steep banks. Ian Beavis explains that it always chooses bare earth because it doesn't like having to eat through plant roots to make its nest Females feed on a variety of plants, but seem particularly fond of yellow dandelions that bloom from spring to autumn.

Another bee that has attracted naturalists' attention is the ivy bee. It was only identified as a distinct species in 1993. It is one of a number of bees that have been able to establish themselves in Britain due to the recent warmer winters. About the same size as a with distinctive orange-yellow banding on its abdomen, it was initially thought to feed on y on ivy, but has since been seen visiting other plants.

The discoveries about ivy bees show how rewarding the study of solitary bees can be but it's not the only species whose habits are changing. Ian Beavis believes we can see in solitary bees the beginning of social behaviour. He explains that many species make their nests close to each other in huge groups, and there are some, like Andrena scotica, where several bees use the same entrance without becoming aggressive. It's not difficult to see how this behaviour, which could be seen as the foundation of social behaviour, might evolve in future into worker bees sharing care of the grubs. Indeed some of Britain's solitary bees, Lasioglossum malachurum for example, are already demonstrating this type of social behaviour. So will all solitary bees evolve into social insects? Not necessarily. According to lan Beavis, there are advantages to social behaviour but there are also advantages to nesting alone. Bees that nest socially are a target for predators, diseases and parasites.

Pesticides can also pose a threat to solitary bees. At the University of Sussex in England. Beth Nicholls is conducting research into the effects of certain pesticides on the red mason bee. She explains. 'We know that pesticides harm social bees, but very little research has been done into solitary bees.' Honeybees fly throughout the summer, so they may be exposed to different levels of pesticides. But if the shorter flight period of solitary bees - the red mason bee only flies from March to May coincides with peak pesticide levels, that might be disastrous. If the red mason bee declines dramatically, it could affect the fruit growing industry. According to Beth Nicholls, it is much more efficient at pollinating orchard trees. Social bees carry pollen in 'baskets' on their back legs, but a female red mason bee carries it on the underside of her abdomen. This is a messier way of transporting it, and so more pollen is transferred to other flowers. The social bees' method is much 'tidier', so once they have collected the pollen and tucked it away behind their legs, it won't be dropped.

Solitary bees are all around us. We need to start paying attention to them before it's too late.

Questions 26-32.

Complete the summary below.

Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

Female solitary bees make their nests with separate **26** _____ where single eggs are deposited.
Females try to ensure the survival of all their **27** _____
They do this by providing suitable food in what is referred to as a **28** _____
Solitary Bees use a range of substances to make their nests comfortable and secure, such as plant material or **29** _____
Although some solitary bees are common, certain species are thought to be **30** _____
The different solitary bees vary widely in their **31**_____, some being found all over Britain while others are much more restricted geographically.

32. What does the writer think is surprising about the new book on bees?

A. There is such a wide range of species in it.
B. Some of the species in it are hard to differentiate.
C. Richard Lewington chose to give up his main work to write It.
D. It was so long since a guide like this had been produced.

Test 4

Part 1

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

The Joy of Reading

Have you ever wondered why people read? Why reading is one of the few things that has consistently remained part of society for thousands of years? Even before (**1**) _____ became available to the general public, stories were told around campfires, passed down from generation to generation.

First of all, (**2**) _____ are a good way to escape from your ordinary life, to get immersed in another world, if only for a little time. While reading, you can imagine yourself in different situations that range from unlikely to impossible, but in the moment that doesn't matter. Whether you're suffering from depression or are just bored, reading is a great distraction.

Similarly, another reason (**3**) _____ are attracted to stories, is because they are lonely, very often they feel as if they are the only ones in the world going through something difficult. Identifying with a fictional character can make a big difference in helping people understand that they are not alone.

Other people read because it can be a good way to relax. It can be very nice to sit down and enjoy a good plot unfold, to watch the actions of fictional characters from the side, and to see the consequences of these (**4**) _____, without having to bear any responsibility.

Lastly, people read because it is the easiest (**5**) _____ to gain knowledge in a certain area. Instead of finding a teacher, you can just find a (**6**) _____, sit down, and spend a few hours reading. This way you can study wherever you want, whenever you want at your own pace.

There are countless books in the world, and whoever you are, whatever you're feeling, there is definitely a book out there, just waiting for you to discover it.

Part 2

Read the texts 7-14 and the statements A-J. Decide which situation described in the statements matches with texts. Each statement can be used ONCE only. There are TWO extra statements which you do not need to use.

A. The weather is responsible for the problem.

B. The fish shop is responsible for the problem

C. You must not take any unpaid for books to the cafe.

D. You should pay for your books in the cafe.

E. Do not leave your bicycle touching the window.

F. You must always be with your luggage.

G. Harry is apologising.

H. You must not eat chewing gum in school.

I. Chewing gum is bad for you.

J. You have to paint something.

K. Ron is apologising.

L. They will destroy unattended luggage.

M. Somebody needs to enter the school.

N. Broken glass may damage your bicycle tyres.

O. Somebody needs to change speed.

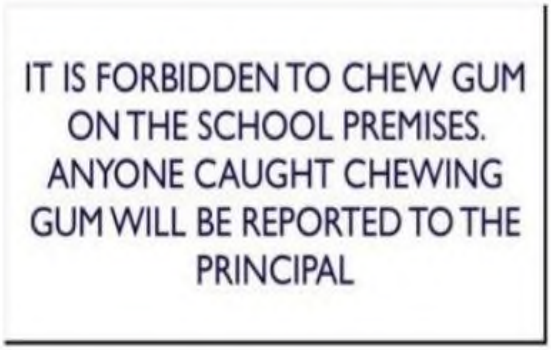
P. You must not touch something

7

8

9

10



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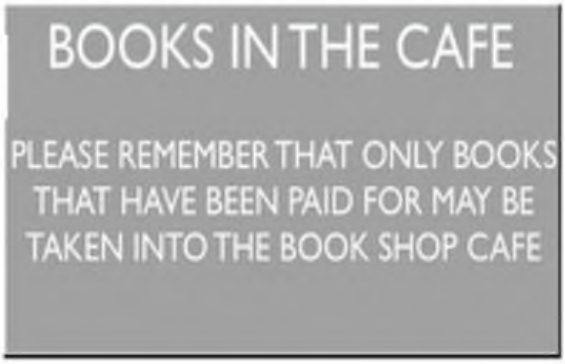


Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

List of headings

I. Reasons for immigration.
II. European immigrants.
III. American immigration in the 60s.
IV. Prohibition of slavery in 19thC, V. Measures to reduce immigration.
VI. Looking for a new opportunity.
VII. Survival of immigration despite economic problems.
VIII. Religious discrimination

15 . Paragraph A___

16 .Paragraph B___

17 . Paragraph C___

18 .Paragraph D___

19 .Paragraph E___

20 .Paragraph F___

Immigrations to the United States

A. The United States of America has long been the world's chief receiving nation for immigrants. An immigrant is a person who leaves his or her country to settle and live in another country. Over the years, many millions of people have uprooted and left family and friends to move to America. Some felt forced to leave because they feared for their lives due to dangers present in their home countries. For example, many immigrants left countries that were at war or that didn't give them the freedom to practice their faith. Immigrants also left their native lands if they couldn't find work or enough food to live. Whatever the reason, immigrants usually have had to sacrifice a life that is familiar for one that is unknown.

B. The United States was founded by immigrants. From the 1600s through 1775, European colonists settled in the land that is now the United States. Most of these immigrants were from England. Others arrived from France, Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and Spain. Many of these colonists came here looking for economic opportunity. They wanted better land to farm or better work. Others came to escape religious persecution. Some were even convicts brought over from English jails. West Africans also immigrated to the American colonies, but they came against their will. They were captured, sold into slavery, and shipped to the colonies.

C. Since the United States was established in the late 1700s, it has seen three waves of immigration. The first wave of American immigration took place from 1820 to 1870. Over seven million people made the voyage to America, mostly from northern and western Europe. About a third of these immigrants were Irish people trying to escape a famine that plagued Ireland in the mid-1840s. Another third of the immigrants from this wave were German. The Chinese also began to immigrate to America during this time. They got word of the Gold Rush in California. They came to work in the mines and get rich.

D. This flood of immigrants wasn't always welcome by those already in America. Some feared these newcomers would take away their jobs. Others didn't like the politics, customs, and/or religions the new immigrants brought with them. For example, many Irish people were discriminated against for being Roman Catholic. The Chinese also suffered greatly from discrimination.

E. The third wave of immigration began in 1965 and continues today. Most immigrants in this wave have come from Asian countries as well as South American countries, Caribbean countries, and Mexico. A large number of these immigrants have settled in the East and Midwest. However, many others have moved to California.

F. Most immigrants have come to America with the hope of building a better life. However, they were sometimes met with hatred by the people already living in the country who feared the economic and cultural impacts of these newcomers. While this discrimination and the economic downfall of the Great Depression had a negative effect on immigration, American immigration has managed to survive.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 21-29.

Coal is expected to continue to account for almost 27 per cent of the world's energy needs. However, with growins international awareness of pressures on the environment and the need to achieve sustainable development of energy resources, the way in which the resource is extracted, transported and used is critical. A wide range of pollution control devices and practices is in place at most modern mines and significant resources are spent on rehabilitating mined land. In addition, major research and development programmes are being devoted to lifting efficiencies and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases during coal consumption. Such measures are helping coal to maintain its status as a major supplier of the world's energy needs.

The coal industry has been targeted by its critics as a significant contributor to the greenhouse effect. However, the greenhouse effect is a natural phenomenon involving the increase in global surface temperature due to the presence of greenhouse gases - water vapour, carbon dioxide, tropospheric ozone, methane and nitrous oxide - in the atmosphere. Without the greenhouse effect, the earth's average surface temperature would be 33-35 degrees C lower, or -15 degrees.

Life on earth, as we know it today, would not be possible. There is concern that this natural phenomenon is being altered by a greater build-up of gases from human activity, perhaps giving rise to additional warming and changes in the earth's climate. This additional build up and its forecast outcome has been called the enhanced greenhouse effect. Considerable uncertainty exists, however, about the enhanced greenhouse effect, particularly in relation to the extent and timing of any future increases in global temperature. Greenhouse gases arise from a wide range of sources and their increasing concentration is largely related to the compound effects of increased population, improved living standards and changes in lifestyle. From a current base of 5 billion, the United Nations predicts that the global

population may stabilise in the twenty-first century between 8 and 14 billion, with more than 90 per cent of the projected increase taking place in the world's developing nations. The associated activities to support that growth, particularly to produce the required energy and food, will cause further increases in greenhouse gas emissions. The challenge, therefore, is to attain a sustainable balance between population, economic growth and the environment.

The major greenhouse gas emissions from human activities are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane and nitrous oxide. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are the only major contributor to the greenhouse effect that does not occur naturally, coming from such sources as refrigeration, plastics and manufacture. Coal's total contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is thought to be about 18 per cent, with about half of this coming from electricity generation.

The world-wide coal industry allocates extensive resources to researching and developing new technologies and ways of capturing greenhouse gases. Efficiencies are likely to be improved dramatically, and hence CO2 emissions reduced, through combustion and gasification techniques which are now at pilot and demonstration stages. Clean coal is another avenue for improving fuel conversion efficiency. Investigations are under way into superclean coal (3-5 per cent ash) and ultraclean coal (less than 1 per cent ash). Superclean coal has the potential to enhance the combustion efficiency of conventional pulverised fuel power plants. Ultraclean coal will enable coal to be used in advanced power systems such as coal-fired gas turbines which, when operated in combined cycle, have the potential to achieve much greater efficiencies.

Defendants of mining point out that, environmentally, coal mining has two important factors in its favour. It makes only temporary use of the land and produces no toxic chemical wastes. By carefully pre-planning projects, implementing pollution control measures, monitoring the effects of mining and rehabilitating mined areas, the coal industry minimises the impact on the neighbouring community, the immediate environment and long-term land capability. Dust levels are controlled by spraying roads and stockpiles, and water pollution is controlled by carefully separating clean water runoff from runoff which contains sediments or salt from mine workings. The latter is treated and re used for dust suppression. Noise is controlled by modifying equipment and by using insulation and sound enclosures around machinery. Since mining activities represent only a temporary use of the land, extensive rehabilitation measures are adopted to ensure that land capability after mining meets agreed and appropriate standards which, in some cases, are superior to the land's pre-mining condition. Where the mining is underground, the

surface area can be simultaneously used for forests, cattle grazing and crop raising, or even reservoirs and urban development, with little or no disruption to the existing land use. In all cases, mining is subject to stringent controls and approvals processes.

In open-cut operations, however, the land is used exclusively for mining but land rehabilitation measures generally progress with the mine's development. As core samples are extracted to assess the quality and quantity of coal at a site, they are also analysed to assess the ability of the soil or subsoil material to support vegetation. Topsoils are stripped and stockpiled prior to mining for subsequent dispersal over rehabilitated areas. As mining ceases in one section of the open-cut, the disturbed area is reshaped. Drainage within and off the site is carefully designed to make the new land surface as stable as the local environment allows: often dams are built to protect the area from soil erosion and to serve as permanent sources of water. Based on the soil requirements, the land is suitably fertilised and revegetated.

Questions 21-25

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet.

21 .The global increase in greenhouse gases has been attributed to

A. industrial pollution in developing countries.
B. coal mining and electricity generation.
C**.** reduced rainfall in many parts of the world.
D. trends in population and lifestyle.

22 .The proportion of all greenhouse gases created by coal is approximately

A. 14 per cent.
B. 18 per cent.
C. 27 per cent.
D. 90 per cent.

23 .Current research aims to increase the energy-producing efficiency of coal by

A. burning it at a lower temperature.
B. developing new gasification techniques.
C**.** extracting CO2 from it.
D. recycling greenhouse gases.

24 . Compared with ordinary coal, new, 'clean' coals may generate power

A. more cleanly and more efficiently.
B. more cleanly but less efficiently.
C. more cleanly but at higher cost.
D. more cleanly but much more slowly.

25. To control dust at mine sites, mining companies often use

A. chemicals which may be toxic.
B. topsoil taken from the site before mining.
C. fresh water from nearby dams.
D. runoff water containing sediments.

Questions 26-29

Do the following statements reflect the opinions of the writer in the Reading Passage?

26. The coal industry should be abandoned in favour of alternative energy sources because of the environmental damage it causes.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

27. The greatest threats to the environment are the gases produced by industries which support the high standard of living of a growing world population.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

28. World population in the twenty-first century will probably exceed 8 billion.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

29. CFC emissions have been substantially reduced in recent years.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

Part 5

Read the following text for questions 30-35.

Talc Powder

Agriculture and Food, in Europe, explains that chewing gums has four main components. "The most important of them is the gum base," he says. "It's the gum base that puts the chew into chewing gum. It binds all the ingredients together, creating a soft, smooth texture. To this the manufacturer the adds sweeteners, softeners and flavourings. Our talc is used as a filler in the gum base. The amount varies between, say, ten and 35 per cent, depending on the type of gum. Fruit flavoured chewing gum, for example, is slightly acidic and would react with the calcium carbonate that the manufacturer might otherwise use as a filler. Talc, on the other hand, makes an ideal filler because it's non-reactive chemically. In the factory, talc is also used to dust the gum base pellets and to stop the chewing gum sticking during the lamination and packing process," Delord adds. The chewing gum business is, however, just one example of talc's use in the food sector. For the past 20 years or so, olive oil processors in Spain have been taking advantage of talc's unique characteristics to help them boost the amount of oil they extract from crushed olives. According to Patrick Delord, talc is especially useful for treating what he calls "difficult" olives. After the olives are harvested - preferably early in the morning because their taste is better if they are gathered in the cool of the day - they are taken to the processing plant. There they are crushed and then stirred for 30-45 minutes. In the old days, the resulting paste was passed through an olive press but nowadays it's more common to add water and centrifuge the mixture to separate the water and oil from the solid matter. The oil and water are then allowed to settle so that the olive oil layer can be decanted off and bottle. "Difficult" olives are those that are more reluctant than the norm to yield up their full oil content. This may be attributable to the particular species of olive, or to its water content and the time of year the olives are collected - at the beginning and the end of the season their water content is often either too high or too low. These olives are easy to recognize because they produce a lot of extra foam during the stirring process, a consequence of an excess of a fine sold that acts as a natural emulsifier. The oil in this emulsion is lost when the water is disposed of. Not only that, if the wastewater is disposed of directly into local fields - often the case in many smaller processing operations - the emulsified oil may take some time to biodegrade and so be harmful to the environment.

"If you add between a half and two per cent of talc by weight during the stirring process, it absorbs the natural emulsifier in the olives and so boosts the amount of oil you can

extract," says Delord. "In addition, talc's flat, 'platey' structure helps increase the size of the oil droplets liberated during stirring, which again improves the yield. However, because talc is chemically inert, it doesn't affect the colour, taste, appearance or composition of the resulting olive oil."

If the use of talc in olive oil processing and in chewing gum is long-established, new applications in the food and agriculture industries are also constantly being sought by Luzenac. One such promising new market is fruit crop protection, being pioneered in the US. Just like people, fruit can get sunburned. In fact, in very sunny regions up to 45 per cent of a typical crop can be affected by heat stress and sunburn. However, in the case of fruit, it's not so much the ultraviolet rays which harm the crop as the high surface temperature that the sun's rays create.

To combat this, farmers normally use either chemicals or spray a continuous fine canopy of mist above the fruit trees or bushes. The trouble is, this uses a lot of water - normally a precious commodity in hot, sunny areas - and it is therefore expensive. What's more, the ground can quickly become waterlogged. "So our idea was to coat the fruit with talc to protect it from the sun," says Greg Hunter, a marketing specialist who has been with Luzenac for ten years. "But to do this, several technical challenges had first to be overcome. Talc is very hydrophobic: it doesn't like water. So in order to have a viable product we needed a wettable powder - something that would go readily into suspension so that is could be sprayed onto the fruit. It also had to break the surface tension of the cutin (the natural waxy, waterproof layer on the fruit) and of course, it had to wash off easily when the fruit was harvested. No-one's going to want an apple that's covered in talc."

Questions 30-35

Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage, using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Spanish olive oil industry has been using talc in the oil extraction process for about **30**_____ years. It is useful in dealing with difficult olives which often produce a high amount of **31** _____ because of the high content of solid materials. When smaller factories release **32** _____ , it could be **33** _____ to the environment because it is hard to **34** _____ and usually takes time as it contains emulsified. However, talc power added in the process is able to absorb the emulsifier oil. It improves the oil extraction production because with the aid of talc powder, size of oil **35** _____ increased.

Test 5

Part 1

Read the text. Fill in each gap with ONE word. You must use a word which is somewhere in the rest of the text.

Visiting the Royal Parks

London has a well-deserved reputation as one of the greenest cities in Europe, with a huge number of open spaces across the center of the city. Tourists who are tired of the noise, crowds and excitement of sightseeing can always relax in a lovely, quiet (**1**) _____ park.

The Royal Parks, such as St James's, Green Park, the Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Richmond, Greenwich, Bushy Park and Kensington Gardens, are beautifully maintained and popular with locals and visitors alike. Many are former hunting estates of English monarchs, preserved as (**2**) _____ space while the city has grown up around them. They are ideal places to (**3**) _____ and sunbathe in summer, enjoy gorgeous flower beds in spring and admire the changing leaves as autumn arrives.

The Royal Parks provide fantastic green routes in (**4**) _____that take cyclists away from traffic and through some of the most attractive areas of the capital. Picnics in the (**5**) _____are also a popular activity especially during the busy summer months.

(**6**) _____are welcome in all the Royal Parks, although there are some places where they are not allowed or should be kept on a lead. These are clearly indicated within each park and are usually ecologically sensitive sites, children's play areas, restaurants, cafes and some sports areas. Ground nesting birds are particularly sensitive to disturbance by dogs and people. So it is necessary to observe the warning signs that are displayed during the nesting season. In Bushy Park and Richmond Park dogs should be kept away from the deer.

The Royal Parks are for everyone to enjoy.

Part 2

You want to visit a sea life centre. There are descriptions of ten sea life centres. Decide which sea life centre would be the most suitable for you. For questions 7 - 13, mark the correct letter (A - J) on your answer sheet.

A. Amrith

A large beach which attracts quite a few visitors but doesn't get crowded because of its size. There are pleasant views out to sea and to Bedruth Island. Swimming is safe but surfing is not permitted. There is a cafe and parking but no shops.

B. Rockwater

We have sea creatures from both warm and cooler waters in our huge glass tanks. You can even go into the water in one, accompanied by staff - ask at the desk! We've also got fish that are rarely seen, as they're normally found in the very deepest water on our planet. No photography is allowed.

C. Splashdown

Perfect for family fun - our tropical swimming pool that's only divided from the penguins next door by a wall of glass! See them swimming in their pool while you're in yours! And don't miss their mealtimes - watch as they dive for their food.

D. Waterlife

We've got some of the rarest fish in the world, and the most beautiful. See the clown fish with its bright yellow and white stripes! Cameras aren't allowed, but amazing professional pictures are available in our shop. Then once you've seen everything, relax in our fantastic warm pool - strictly for humans!

E. Brightworld

Many creatures here are normally found in environments with low temperatures, such as our big group of penguins. Come and see our amazing displays of photos showing these birds diving for their supper! There are also short talks on using your camera for great shots of fish, and painting sessions, too.

F. Marine Life

Keen to protect our oceans? Come and see the work we're doing - there are presentations about it every hour. For example, we try to help shark numbers worldwide remain at healthy levels. And visit our amazing rock pool displays full of tiny creatures, typical of ones that make their homes near the sea just metres away!

G. Oceanwatch

The focus is on science here - there are films throughout the day about oceans around the world and the environmental problems facing marine wildlife. There's plenty to learn, and lots of souvenirs to buy! Free brochures full of information.

H. Waterlife

See some of the smallest sea life such as shrimps and starfish at our rock pool display - and even pick them up! Find out how clean sea water is essential to these creatures, and the effects of pollution. And don't miss watching the penguins and seals have their lunch -that's really popular!

I. Marple

Although unsuitable for surfing, this is a popular boating centre. Swimming is good and the many pools of shallow water are safe for children. Ocean Watersports Centre, which offers lessons in sailing and water skiing, is next to the beach. There is a steep path to the beach from the car park.

J. Goldenwave

Come and see the variety of warm sea environments at this centre - and creatures so small you might not have noticed them living on the beach, or the most beautiful fish living in our oceans. Bring your camera and learn to take the best photos ever!

7 . You are studying sea creatures that are disappearing due to environmental changes, and want to attend a talk about them. You are also interested in learning about what's living on the beaches nearby.

8 . Your art project is on colourful fish so you want to draw some, and take home some photos of unusual sea creatures. You and your family also want to swim at the centre afterwards.

9 . You are interested in tiny sea animals, and want to actually handle them and learn what conditions they need to live in. You'd also enjoy seeing a feeding session for the larger creatures.

10 . You are interested in creatures living in cold climates, and how they find food. You'd like to create something for your art homework too, and learn about photographing underwater wildlife.

11 . You would love to swim with fish at the centre. You'd also like to learn about a range of sea environments, and about unusual creatures living at the bottom of our oceans.

12 . You and your boss want somewhere with lots of space where you can sit and enjoy the view. Your boss would not manage a difficult walk to the beach. You want to eat lunch in a cafe.

13 . You and Jenny have two children who cannot swim. Jenny wants them to be able to play safely in the water. You want to learn to sail. You need to park near the beach.

Part 3

Read the text and choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them. You cannot use any heading more than once.

List of headings
I. Perfect for a quiet holiday
II. Land of nature wonders
III. Bad for animals
IV. A visit to the zoo
V. Perfect for an active holiday
VI. Difficult start
VII. New perspectives
VIII. New rules to follow

14 . Paragraph A___

15 . Paragraph B___

16 . Paragraph C___

17 . Paragraph D___

18 . Paragraph E___

19 . Paragraph F___

A. The mountains of Scotland (we call them the Highlands) are a wild and beautiful part of Europe. A golden eagle flies over the mountains. A deer walks through the silence of the forest. Salmon and trout swim in the clean, pure water of the rivers. Some say that not only fish swim in the deep water of Loch Ness. Speak to the people living by the Loch. Each person has a story of the monster, and some have photographs.

B. Tresco is a beautiful island with no cars, crowds or noise — just flowers, birds, long sandy beaches and the Tresco Abbey Garden. John and Wendy Pyatt welcome you to the Island Hotel, famous for delicious food, comfort and brilliant service. You will appreciate superb accommodation, free saunas and the indoor swimming pool.

C. The Camel and Wildlife Safari is a unique mixture of the traditional and modern. Kenya's countryside suits the Safari purposes exceptionally well. Tourists will have a chance to explore the bush country near Samburu, to travel on a camel back or to sleep out under the stars. Modern safari vehicles are always available for those who prefer comfort.

D. Arrival can be the hardest part of a trip. It is late, you are road-weary, and everything is new and strange. You need an affordable place to sleep, something to eat and drink, and probably a way to get around. But in general, it's a wonderful trip, full of wonderful and unusual places. Whether it is the first stop on a trip or the fifth city visited, every traveller feels a little overwhelmed stepping onto a new street in a new city.

E. No zoo has enough money to provide basic habitats or environments for all the species they keep. Most animals are put in a totally artificial environment, isolated from everything they would meet in their natural habitat. Many will agree that this isolation is harmful to the most of zoo inhabitants, it can even amount to cruelty.

F. A new London Zoo Project is a ten year project to secure the future for the Zoo and for many endangered animals. The plan has been devised by both animal and business experts to provide world-leading accommodation for all our animals, to more fully engage and inform people about conservation issues, to redesign certain aspects of Zoo layout.

Part 4

Read the following text for questions 20-27.

Bring back the big cats

It's time to start returning vanished native animals to Britain, says John Vesty

There is a poem, written around 598 AD, which describes hunting a mystery animal called a llewyn. But what was it? Nothing seemed to fit, until 2006, when an animal bone, dating from around the same period, was found in the Kinsey Cave in northern England. Until this discovery, the lynx - a large spotted cat with tasselled ears - was presumed to have died out in Britain at least 6,000 years ago, before the inhabitants of these islands took up farming. But the 2006 find, together with three others in Yorkshire and Scotland, is compelling evidence that the lynx and the mysterious llewyn were in fact one and the same animal. If this is so, it would bring forward the tassel-eared cat's estimated extinction date by roughly 5,000 years.

However, this is not quite the last glimpse of the animal in British culture. A 9th-century stone cross from the Isle of Eigg shows, alongside the deer, boar and aurochs pursued by a mounted hunter, a speckled cat with tasselled ears. Were it not for the animal's backside having worn away with time, we could have been certain, as the lynx's stubby tail is unmistakable. But even without this key feature, it's hard to see what else the creature could have been. The lynx is now becoming the totemic animal of a movement that is transforming British environmentalism: rewilding.

Rewilding means the mass restoration of damaged ecosystems. It involves letting trees return to places that have been denuded, allowing parts of the seabed to recover from trawling and dredging, permitting rivers to flow freely again. Above all, it means bringing back missing species. One of the most striking findings of modern ecology is that ecosystems without large predators behave in completely different ways from those that retain them. Some of them drive dynamic processes that resonate through the whole food chain, creating niches for hundreds of species that might otherwise struggle to survive. The killers turn out to be bringers of life. Such findings present a big challenge to British conservation, which has often selected arbitrary assemblages of plants and animals and sought, at great effort and expense, to prevent them from changing. It has tried to preserve the living world as if it were a jar of pickles, letting nothing in and nothing out, keeping nature in a state of arrested development. But ecosystems are not merely collections of

species; they are also the dynamic and ever-shifting relationships between them. And this dynamism often depends on large predators.

At sea the potential is even greater: by protecting large areas from commercial fishing, we could once more see what 18th-century literature describes: vast shoals of fish being chased by fin and sperm whales, within sight of the English shore. This policy would also greatly boost catches in the surrounding seas; the fishing industry's insistence on scouring every inch of seabed, leaving no breeding reserves, could not be more damaging to its own interests. Rewilding is a rare example of an environmental movement in which campaigners articulate what they are for rather than only what they are against. One of the reasons why the enthusiasm for rewilding is spreading so quickly in Britain is that it helps to create a more inspiring vision than the green movement's usual promise of 'Follow us and the world will be slightly less awful than it would otherwise have been.' The lynx presents no threat to human beings: there is no known instance of one preying on people. It is a specialist predator of roe deer, a species that has exploded in Britain in recent decades, holding back, by intensive browsing, attempts to re-establish forests. It will also winkle out sika deer: an exotic species that is almost impossible for human beings to control, as it hides in impenetrable plantations of young trees. The attempt to reintroduce this predator marries well with the aim of bringing forests back to parts of our bare and barren uplands. The lynx requires deep cover, and as such presents little risk to sheep and other livestock, which are supposed, as a condition of farm subsidies, to be kept out of the woods.

On a recent trip to the Cairngorm Mountains, I heard several conservationists suggest that the lynx could be reintroduced there within 20 years. If trees return to the bare hills elsewhere in Britain, the big cats could soon follow. There is nothing extraordinary about these proposals, seen from the perspective of anywhere else in Europe. The lynx has now been reintroduced to the Jura Mountains, the Alps, the Vosges in eastern France and the Harz mountains in Germany, and has re-established itself in many more places. The European population has tripled since 1970 to roughly 10,000. As with wolves, bears, beavers, boar, bison, moose and many other species, the lynx has been able to spread as farming has left the hills and people discover that it is more lucrative to protect charismatic wildlife than to hunt it, as tourists will pay for the chance to see it. Large-scale rewilding is happening almost everywhere - except Britain. Here, attitudes are just beginning to change. Conservationists are starting to accept that the old preservation-jar model is failing, even on its own terms. Already, projects such as Trees for Life in the Highlands provide a hint of what might be coming. An organisation is being set up that will seek to catalyse the rewilding of land and sea across Britain, its aim being to reintroduce that rarest of species to British ecosystems: hope.

Questions 20-24

Write the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

20 . What did the 2006 discovery of the animal bone reveal about the lynx?

A. Its physical appearance was very distinctive.
B. Its extinction was linked to the spread of farming.
C. It vanished from Britain several thousand years ago.
D. It survived in Britain longer than was previously thought.

21 . What point does the writer make about large predators in the third paragraph?

A. Their presence can increase biodiversity.
B. They may cause damage to local ecosystems.
C. Their behaviour can alter according to the environment.
D. They should be reintroduced only to areas where they were native.

22 . What does the writer suggest about British conservation in the fourth paragraph?

A. It has failed to achieve its aims.
B. It is beginning to change direction.
C. It has taken a misguided approach.
D. It has focused on the most widespread species.

23 . Protecting large areas of the sea from commercial fishing would result in

A. practical benefits for the fishing industry.
B. some short-term losses to the fishing industry.
C. widespread opposition from the fishing industry.
D. certain changes to techniques within the fishing industry.

24.According to the author, what distinguishes rewilding from other environmental campaigns?

A. Its objective is more achievable.
B. Its supporters are more articulate.
C. Its positive message is more appealing.
D. It is based on sounder scientific principles

Questions 25-27

25.Britain could become the first European country to reintroduce the lynx.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

26 .The large growth in the European lynx population since 1970 has exceeded conservationists' expectations.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

27 . Changes in agricultural practices have extended the habitat of the lynx in Europe.

A) True B) False C) Not Given

Part 5

Read the following text for questions 28-35.

Communication in science

Science plays an increasingly significant role in people's lives, making the faithful communication of scientific developments more important than ever. Yet such communication is fraught with challenges that can easily distort discussions, leading to unnecessary confusion and misunderstandings.

Some problems stem from the esoteric nature of current research and the associated difficulty of finding sufficiently faithful terminology. Abstraction and complexity are not signs that a given scientific direction is wrong, as some commentators have suggested, but are instead a tribute to the success of human ingenuity in meeting the increasingly complex challenges that nature presents. They can, however, make communication more difficult.

But many of the biggest challenges for science reporting arise because in areas of evolving research, scientists themselves often only partly understand the full implications of any particular advance or development. Since that dynamic applies to most of the scientific developments that directly affect people's lives global warming, cancer research, diet studies - learning how to overcome it is critical to spurring a more informed scientific debate among the broader public.

Ambiguous word choices are the source of some misunderstandings. Scientists often employ colloquial terminology, which they then assign a specific meaning that is impossible to fathom without proper training. The term "relativity," for example, is intrinsically misleading. Many interpret the theory to mean that everything is relative and there are no absolutes. Yet although the measurements any observer makes depend on his coordinates and reference frame, the physical phenomena he measures have an invariant description that transcends that observer's particular coordinates. Einstein's theory of relativity is really about finding an invariant description of physical phenomena. True, Einstein agreed with the idea that his theory would have been better named "Invarianten theorie." But the term "relativity" was already entrenched at the time for him to change. "The uncertainty principle" is another frequently abused term. It is sometimes interpreted as a limitation on observers and their ability to make measurements.

But it is not about intrinsic limitations on any one particular measurement; it is about the inability to precisely measure particular pairs of quantities simultaneously? The first

interpretation is perhaps more engaging from a philosophical or political perspective. It's just not what the science is about.

Even the word "theory" can be a problem. Unlike most people, who use the word to describe a passing conjecture that they often regard as suspect, physicists have very specific ideas in mind when they talk about theories. For physicists, theories entail a definite physical framework embodied in a set of fundamental assumptions about the world that lead to a specific set of equations and predictions - ones that are borne out by successful predictions. Theories aren't necessarily shown to be correct or complete immediately. Even Einstein took the better part of a decade to develop the correct version of his theory of general relativity. But eventually both the ideas and the measurements settle down and theories are either proven correct, abandoned or absorbed into other, more encompassing theories. "Global warming" is another example of problematic terminology. Climatologists predict more drastic fluctuations in temperature and rainfall - not necessarily that every place will be warmer. The name sometimes subverts the debate, since it lets people argue that their winter was worse, so how could there be global warming? Clearly "global climate change" would have been a better name. But not all problems stem solely from poor word choices.

Some stem from the intrinsically complex nature of much of modern science. Science sometimes transcends this limitation: remarkably, chemists were able to detail the precise chemical processes involved in the destruction of the ozone layer, making the evidence that chlorofluorocarbon gases (Freon, for example) were destroying the ozone layer indisputable.

Questions 28-30

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

28 .Why faithful science communication important?

A. Science plays an increasingly significant role in people's lives.
B. Science is fraught with challenges public are interested in.
C. The nature of complexity in science communication leads to confusion.
D. Scientific inventions are more important than ever before.

29 .what is the reason that the author believes for the biggest challenges for science reporting

A. phenomenon such as global warming, cancer research, diet studies is too complex.
B. Scientists themselves often only partly understand the Theory of Evolution
C. Scientists do not totally comprehend the meaning of certain scientific evolution
D. Scientists themselves often partly understand the esoteric communication nature

30.According to the 3rd paragraph, the reference to the term and example of ''theory of relativity" is to demonstrate

A. theory of relativity is about an invariant physical phenomenon
B. common people may be misled by the inaccurate choice of scientific phrase
C. the term "relativity," is designed to be misleading public
D. everything is relative and there is no absolutes existence

Questions 31-35
Complete the following summary of the paragraphs of Reading Passage Using NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the Reading Passage for each answer.

Science Communication is fraught with challenges that can easily distort discussions, leading to unnecessary confusion and misunderstandings. Firstly, Ambiguous **31** _____ are the source of some misunderstandings. Common people without proper training do not understand clearly or deeply a specific scientific meaning via the **32** _____ scientists often employed. Besides, the measurements any **33** _____ makes can not be confined to describe in a(n) constant **34** _____ yet the phenomenon can be. What's more, even the word "theory" can be a problem. Theories aren't necessarily shown to be correct or complete immediately since scientists often evolved better versions of specific theories, a good example can be the theory of **35** _____ Thus, most importantly people have to recognize that science can be complex.

LISTENING FULL MOCK TESTS

Test 1

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

1. A) Yes, we shouldn't do that.
B) Yes, do you think I should complain?
C) No, that's terrible.

2. A) I wouldn't worry about it.
B) I suppose so.
C) I'm really sorry to hear that.

3. A) Yes, I think it is.
B) I think it was very good.
C) I don't think I should do that.

4. A) I'll do it for you.
B) I'd use two alarms.
C) I hope the classes are OK.

5. A) I'm really sorry to hear that.
B) I'm really sorry but I can't.
C) I'm really sorry about last week.

6. A) Yes, you will.
B) Can I help you?
C) You're right.

7. A) I don't think that's a good idea.
B) What do you think she should do?
C) I'm sorry I don't think I can.

8. A) No, what do you think I should do?
B) I don't think I should do that.
C) OK, that should be right.

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Willingham Museum

In the museum, visit:

- a 19th-century **9** .....
- a 1950s dining room
- a new exhibition about **10**..... which will open on **11**.....

The museum is:

- in a building which was a **12** .....
- near the **13** ..... outside the town

To get there:

- follow the **14** ..... signs from the town centre.

Part 3

You will hear people speaking on the subject of motorbikes. For questions 15-18, choose the phrase (A-F) which best summarises what each speaker is talking about. There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15. Speaker 1

16. Speaker 2

17. Speaker 3

18. Speaker 4

A the perfect passenger

B a feeling of power

C a lengthy career

D the best way to learn

E a family business

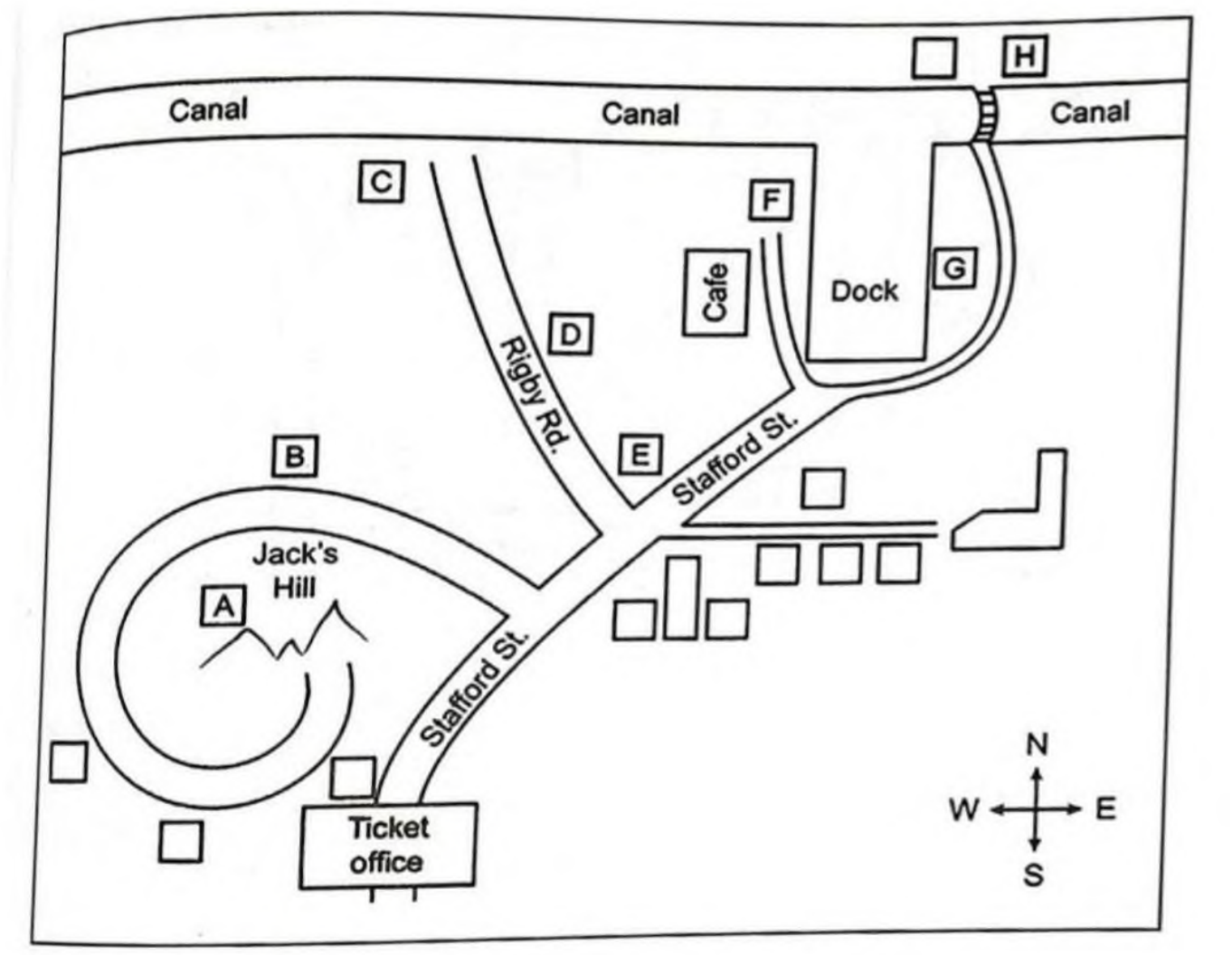
F a break with routine

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There is some extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Willford Living Museum



19. Old bakery___

20. Doctor's surgery___

21. Cooper’s cottage___

22. Stables___

23. Old school___

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each questio (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract. Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

24 What is the man's reaction to the majority of visiting birdwatchers?

A) He thinks they drive too fast.

B) He believes they are ignorant of one of nature's delights.

C) He doesn't understand why so many of them come to the area he lives in

25 The speakers seem to

A) be knowledgeable about their local wildlife.

B) work for a local wildlife conservation group.

C) resent people admiring the local wildlife.

Extract Two

26 The man and woman are

A) flatmates.

B) neighbours.

C) married.

27 What probably caused the disturbance?

A) a cat

B) a criminal

C) a wild animal

Extract Three

28 According to the woman

A) there are no obvious benefits to landfill sites.

B) landfill sites cause disease among local people.

C) landfill sites are the lesser of the two evils compared to incineration

29 Plans to build a new landfill site

A) have been temporarily stopped.

B) will probably never come to fruition.

C) have been stopped by protesters who are blocking research

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space. Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

THE STORY OF ASPIRIN

Doctors in ancient **30** ..... treated their patients with a medicine derived from the bark of the willow

Edward Stone believed that willow tree extract was similar to quinine. The active ingredient of aspirin was isolated in **31** .....

Unfortunately, salicylic acid can affect the **32** .....quite badly. The first commercially available aspirins were made by Bayer, a German company.

However, there was little **33** ..... into the way aspirin works for nearly 70 years.

Some scientists think that people over **34** ..... should take aspirin to prevent certain diseases.

It appears that **35** ..... grown without artificial chemicals also contain the active ingredients of aspirin.

Test 2

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

1. A) Yes, long lime no see!
B) How about you?
C) It was really nice to meet you.

2. A) How nice of you.
B) That sounds nice too.
C) Nice to meet you, too.

3. A) About six months ago.
B) Not far from here.
C) Let's go.

4. A) That's fine.
B) What a lovely surprise!
C) Hi - nice to meet you.

5. A) How silly.
B) We must meet up again soon.
C) How are you?

6. A) OK - I'll give you a call next week.
B) OK - how lovely.
C) OK - and you?

7. A) Yes, and see you again soon.
B) That sounds great.
C) Nice to meet him.

8. A) I'm John, by the way.
B) Nice to meet you too.
C) Robert, what a lovely surprise!

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Day trip to Gulum

Bus leaves at: **9** ..... a.m.

Meet before trip at: hotel **10** .....

First stop: ruin of a **11** .....

Lunch at: The **12** ..... Restaurant

Afternoon activity: **13** ..... or beach volleyball

Bring: **14** .....

Part 3

You will hear people talking about journeys they have made. For questions 15-18, choose from the list A-F the correct word or phrase that describes how each person completed their journeys. There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15 Speaker 1

16 Speaker 2

17 Speaker 3

18 Speaker 4

A by plane

B by train

C as the driver of a car

D as a passenger in a car

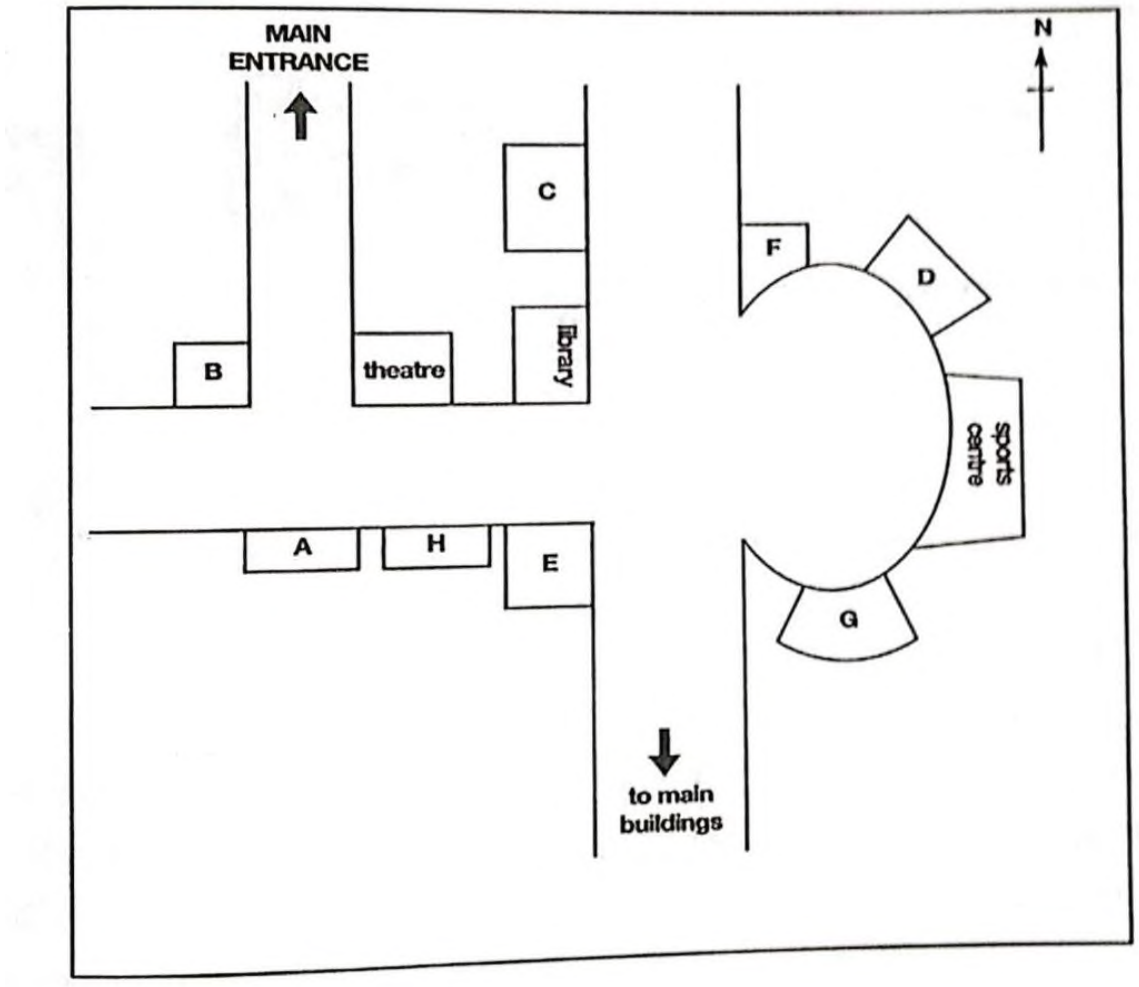
E on foot

F on a bicycle

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



19 Brown Hall__

20 Blake Residence__

21 Queens Building__

22 Parkway Flats__

23 Temple Rise__

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

24 How does the lecturer feel about the so-called Tongue Map

A surprised that it was accepted for so long
B frustrated by the diversity of views about it
C doubtful about whether it should continue to be used

25 Why does the lecturer refer to his own experience as a schoolchild?

A to encourage his students to trust their own judgement
B to show his students how scientific opinion changes over time
C to highlight the misleading nature of some classroom experiments

Extract Two

26 What does Tom say benefitted him most as a young man?

A the support of his family
B the decision to follow his own instincts
C the opportunities to travel to other countries

27 What is his attitude to Human Resources staff?

A He feels they have made some unwise changes.
B He is frustrated by their lack of commitment.
C He wishes they would be more open-minded.

Extract Three

28 What attribute do they agree gives one person most power over another?

A being intelligent
B possessing great wealth
C having an impressive job title

29 What has Jacky found out about people who are easily influenced?

A Their status in society has little impact.
B They frequently doubt their own abilities.
C Their gender is a significant factor.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

THE WATERMAN SPORTS ACADEMY

The Waterman Sports Academy offers training in several sports, including swimming and long-distance **30** .....

Helen coached a girl who wanted to compete in the long jump. Her interest in sports medicine dates back to the time when her **31** ..... suffered a back injury.

To be successful in a particular sport, an athlete must have the right **32** …….

Helen says that fitness is important, even in sports like **33** ……..

She stresses that a proper diet is vital in physical development.

Athletes who do not have the latest **34** …….. are handicapped in competitions.

In Helen's opinion, the most important factor for success is having the right **35** ……

Test 3

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

1. A) See you tomorrow.

B) I'll ask him to call you.

C) OK, no problem.

2. A) OK, speak to you soon.

B) We really must go.

C) That’s fantastic news.

3. A) I’ll just put you through.

B) This is Kate Taylor speaking.

C) My name's Mark, by the way.

4. A) It's Martin here.

B) Well, I’m a bit busy.

C) Speak to you soon.

5. A) I've got to go.

B) I’m afraid he’s not available.

C) Is now a good time?

6. A) Yes?

B) Nice to meet you

C) I’ll just check.

7. A) Has he got your number?

B) Shall I ask him to call you back?

C) Please tell him I called.

8. A) Sorry, can I call you back?

B) No, there’s no excuse

C) Sorry, just one more thing.

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

GLASGOW

Arrival by car

- City centre car parks are **9** ..... Leave car at hotel.

'Discovering Glasgow' tour bus

- Departs from George **10** .....every 30 minutes.
- Buy tickets from **11** .....

Walking

- Go to Welcome Centre for information - free **12** ..... available.

Places to visit

- Glasgow Cathedral - built in fifteenth century,
- Merchant City area - shops selling **13** ..... and clothes
- Byres Road - student area.
- Botanic gardens – glasshouses close at **14** …….

Part 3

You will hear people talking about how they felt when they received an award. For questions 15-18, choose from the list (A-F) how each person felt. There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15 Speaker 1

16 Speaker 2

17 Speaker 3

18 Speaker 4

A relieved

B worried

C proud

D exhausted

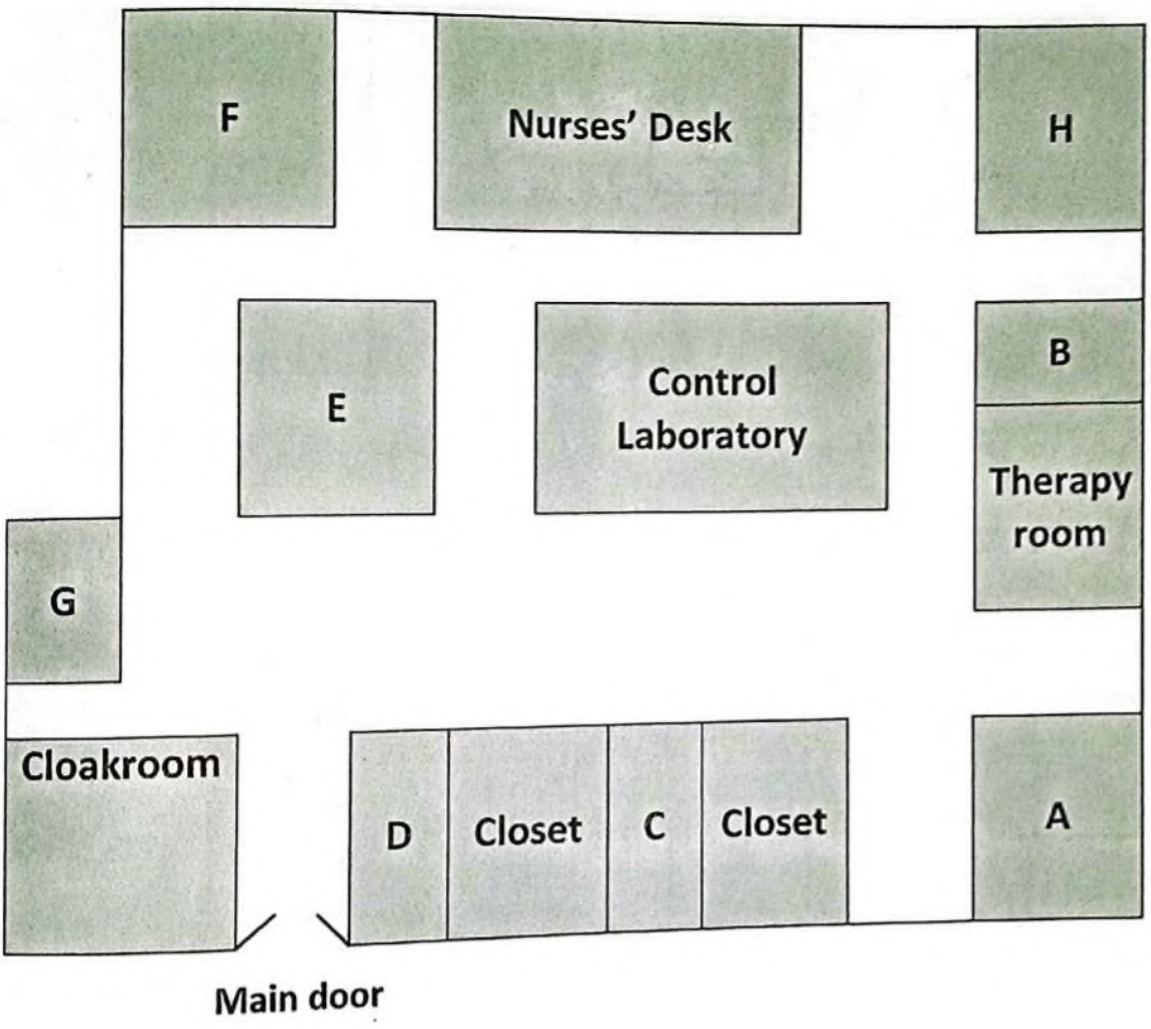
E grateful

F confused

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



19 Reception__

20 Mr. Green's Room__

21 Medical Records Office__

22 Surgery Room__

23 Manager's Office__

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

24 The man seems to think that Pam is

A organised.

B inconsiderate.

C neurotic.

25 What does the woman think?

A They should have a coffee while they wait for Pam.

B They should prioritise their tasks for the afternoon.

C They probably won't have time to go to the cinema.

Extract Two

26 The woman believes that forensic technology

A has reached its peak.

B has a long way to go before it can be really useful.

C has the potential to produce evidence that we can’t yet find.

27 The man worries that

A a false conviction is still possible.

B many police officers aren’t trained well enough to use DNA as evidence

C criminals can get access to personal information on police computers.

Extract Three

28 What worries the man?

A The people that his son talks to on the Internet.

B The amount of time his son spends on the Internet.

C The cost of his phone bills because his son is using the Internet

29 The woman accuses the man of being

A out of touch with his son.
B mean with his money.
C ignorant of what the Internet is used for.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

AN ANCIENT CHARIOT

The chariot was found at a site where a new motorway is being built. It was buried in a limestone chamber with **30** .....a man's inside it.

The chariot's wheels don't match, suggesting it had a **31** ..... function. The remains of a large number of **32** .....were also discovered near the chariot.

The chamber was probably the tomb of the **33** .....of a tribe.

The Parisii came to Britain from **34** .....Until the discovery of the chariot, it was not known that the Parisii had lived so far **35** .....

It is hoped that the chariot can be moved to the British Museum.

Test 4

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) Every 30 minutes.
B) At 15.27.
C) There's a new one over there.

2. A) It's just round the corner.
B) Actually, there is one more thing.
C) It was great to see you again.

3. A) Yes, that's right.
B) Yes, of course.
C) Yes, I can.

4. A) Well, when do you want to travel?
B) You can buy one at the ticket office.
C) Where can I buy a ticket?

5. A) Yes, sure.
B) Yes, you're right.
C) Yes, it is.

6. A) From stop number 12.
B) It's just over there.
C) Every 20 minutes.

7. A) Thank you for your help - you're very kind.
B) That's great news, really great.
C) Where's the bus station, please?

8. A) It's in ten minutes.
B) It's one and a half hours.
C) This is platform eight.

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

One-week singing course

Teachers

Jazz: Robert Park

Songs from musicals: Susan **9** .....

Concert

When: Friday, at **10** ..... p.m.

Colour of clothes: **11** .....

Other general information

Map of building: available from the **12** .....

Lunch: eat in the **13** .....

Car park: costs £ **14** .....Per day

Part 3

You will hear people talking about incidents at work involving children. For questions 15-18, choose from the list A-F which occupation each speaker has. There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15 Speaker 1

16 Speaker 2

17 Speaker 3

18 Speaker 4

A shop assistant

B doctor

C executive

D nursery teacher

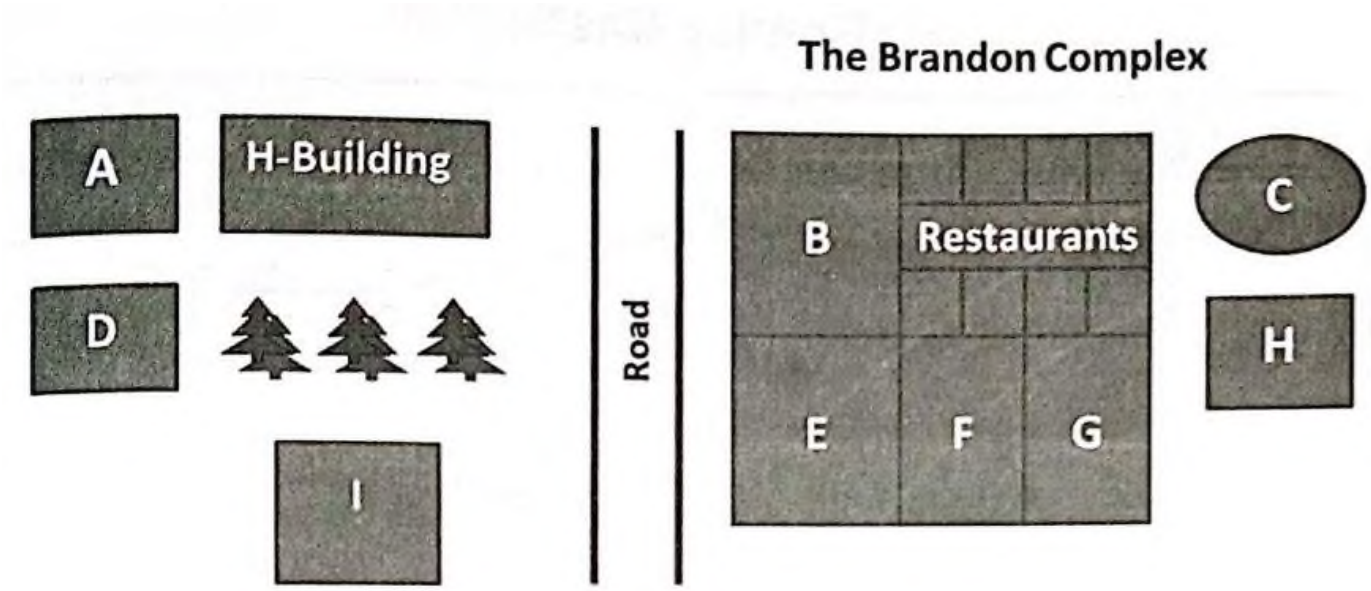
E bus driver

F lawyers

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



19 Wilsons__

20 DVD Shop__

21 Student Union Office__

22 Engineering Institute__

23 Fitness Room__

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

24 The man thinks the essential component of a holiday is

A physical activity.
B the opportunity to travel.
C mental stimulation.

25 He feels that one benefit of doing archaeology on holiday is that it

A provides him with the excitement of discovery.
B adds to the sum of his knowledge.
C helps him to be more tolerant.

Extract Two

26 They agree that being late

A is a growing trend.
B is a difficult habit to break.
C can be amusing when it affects others.

27 In the woman's opinion, people who fail to arrive on time

A are often completely unaware of the problems they cause
B generally have a relaxed attitude to life.
C are putting their career prospects at risk.

Extract Three

28 The woman thinks the novelist manages to

A create a credible background.
B exploit a strong story line.
C depict well-drawn characters.

29 The friends agree that this historical novel

A gives a successful insight into the past.
B provides an escape from the present.
C presents a highly subjective view of events.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

A SIGNIFICANT FIND

Several fossil skulls were dug up in Ethiopia last **30** ..... . There at least **31** …… adult skulls and one that belonged to a child.

It appears that the people these skulls belong to were our **32** ……. ancestors.

Anthropologists now believe that *Homo sapiens* is not descended from Neanderthals.

The reason why the Neanderthals became extinct is not known. The people whose skulls have been found probably used **33** .....

They also lived in **34** ..... a factor which probably helped them to survive.

The early days of human evolution are still a **35** ……. to modern scientists.

Test 5

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A Do you feel cold?
B I'll turn on the heating.
C Let's go outside then.

2. A Yes, at first.
B Yes, on holiday.
C Yes, I do.

3. A It was late!
B No, I haven't.
C Not really.

4. A Here's another one.
B You can't see.
C That's a pity.

5. A Often?
B Yesterday?
C By train?

6. A At school.
B In the evenings.
C In the library.

7. A Where did you buy them?
B How long are they?
C Would you like them?

8. A Thank you.
B I will work.
C What a pity!

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Your First Week at University

Make sure you bring information about your course and **9** .....

Tell someone if you find anything that is **10** .....

The first place to meet new people is the **11** .....

Clubs and societies are a great way to meet people who are studying

different **12** .....

Avoid signing up for more than **13** ..... groups.

Register with the local **14** .....soon after you arrive.

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about visits they have made to a hospital. For questions 15-19, choose from the list A-H the reasons why each attended the hospital on the occasion described. Use the letters only once. There are THREE EXTRA letters which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15. Speaker 1...

16. Speaker 2...

17. Speaker 3…

18. Speaker 4...

19. Speaker 5...

A) collect some surgical knives

B) collect somebody

C) deliver supplies

D) visit a relative

E) have an operation

F) do maintenance work

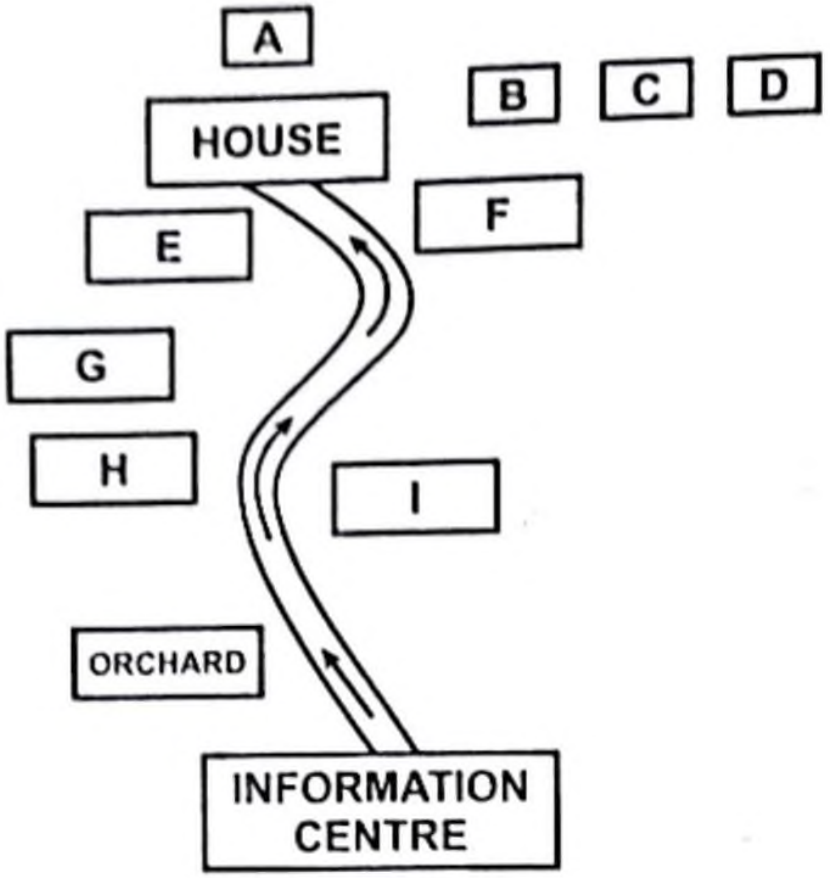
G) check a mental problem

H) have a medical check-up

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (20-24) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



20. Kitchen garden

21. Pear alley

22. Mulberry garden

23. Shop

24. Tea room

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (25-30). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

25. What point does the tutor make about a teacher's attitude?

A) A good teacher can put any subject across effectively.
B) Students will pick up on a teacher's commitment.
C) There's little point in a teacher trying to fake passion for a subject.

26. What is Susanna doing?

A) complaining about her students' lack of enthusiasm
B) proposing ways of making her subject more appealing
C) asking for ideas about exercises her students could do

Extract Two

27. Sam is trying to

A) suggest how the visual impact could have been improved.
B) challenge Ella's preconceptions about the music.
C) persuade Ella to go to a similar one in the future.

28. In Sam's opinion, what makes the performer stand out?

A) the influence her academic background has on her music
B) the instinctive way she responds to her audience
C) the high level of stage presence she displays

Extract Three

29. Staff have been planting trees in order to

A) promote a desirable image.
B) encourage a spirit of mutual co-operation.
C) compensate for environmental damage.

30. The company was sui prised that Its remote working Initiative resulted in

A) more appreciative customers.
B) a belter standard ol new recruits.
C) a more motivated workforce.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

The Spirit Bear

It is a white bear belonging to the black bear family. Its colour comes from an uncommon **31** .....

Local people believe that it has unusual **32** .....

They protect the bear from **33** .....

Tree roots stop **34** .....

It is currently found on a small number of **35** .....

Habitat is being lost due to deforestation and construction of roads by logging companies.

Test 6

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

1. A Whose is it?
B I haven't written anything.
C I'm afraid not

2. A She's very friendly.
B Listening to music.
C I hope so.

3. A I think so.
B I'll help you.
C It isn't open.

4. A I'm busy on Saturday.
B So do I.
C Not very often.

5. A Of course J will.
B Yes, it is.
C You're welcome.

6. A Not always.
B Not yet.
C Not often.

7. A It doesn't matter.
B That's a good idea.
C Put it in cold water.

8. A I'm afraid not. It's dirty.
B I'm sorry. I'm busy.
C I'm not thirsty.

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Fly High

Andreana's project is about **9** ……

After university, her father worked as a teacher in a **10** …….. school.

On his first flight **11** …….. passengers were travelling to Italy on his plane.

Difficult passengers and bad **12** …… are problems that a pilot has to deal with.

Andreana s father says that some plane travellers feel that they lose **13** ..... of their life when flying.

She says that he drinks a cup of **14** .....just after his plane has taken off.

Part 3

You will hear five different people talking about holidays they have had. For questions 15-19, choose from the list (A-F) how each person feels about the holiday. Use the letters only once. There is ONE EXTRA letter which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

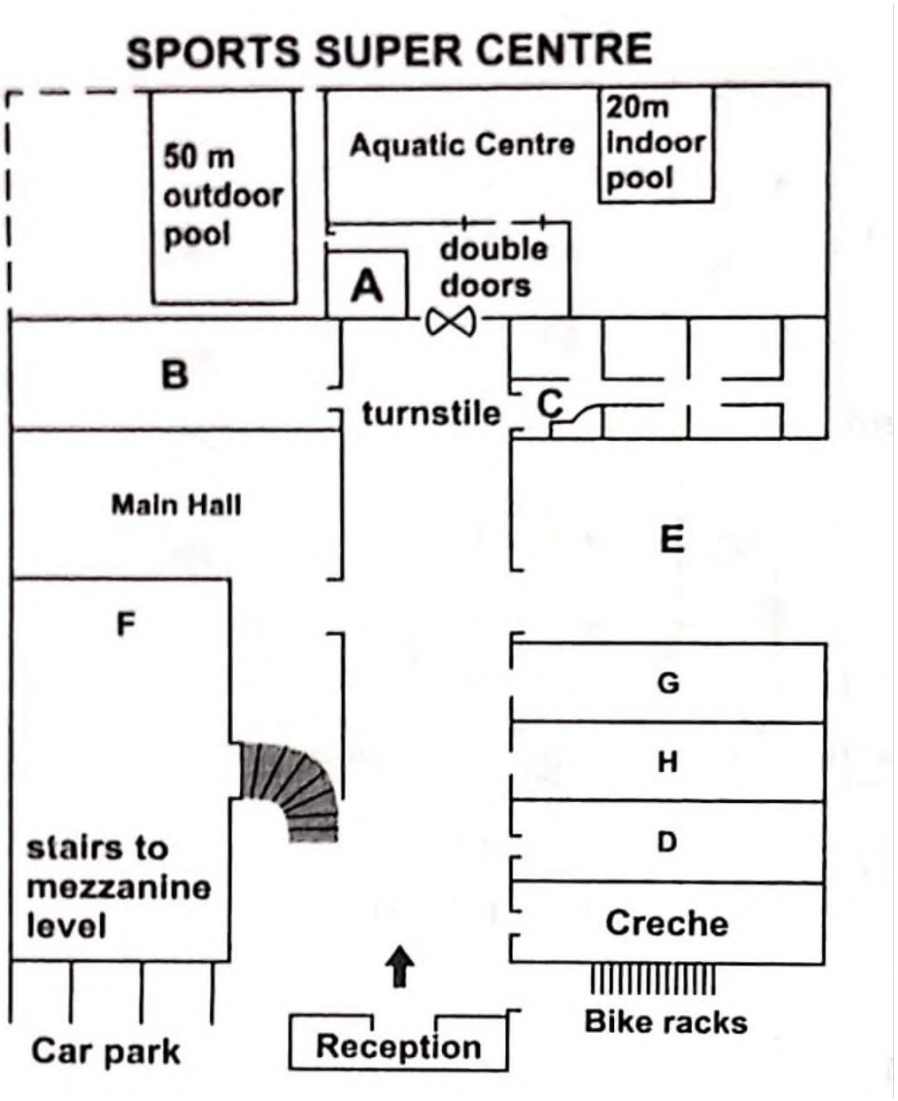
15. Speaker 1...
16. Speaker 2 ...
17. Speaker 3 ...
18. Speaker 4 ...
19. Speaker 5 …

A) spent a long time planning the holiday
B) regrets spending a lot of money
C) was disappointed with the hotel
D) had a very long holiday
E) enjoyed a very luxurious hotel
F) went somewhere interesting

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (20-24) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



20. Men’s locker room

21. Cafe

22. Women’s locker room

23. Conference room

24. Pool shop

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (25-30). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

Extract One

25. What does Peter believe is the greatest advantage of generating electricity from the oceans?

A) The seas provide a reliable energy source.

B) It will be cost-effective in the long run.

C) Many countries will be able to create their own energy.

26. What is Lisa doing?

A) correcting the information that Peter gives

B) suggesting an alternative opinion

C) predicting future developments

Extract Two

27. Why does the woman think urban foraging is popular?

A) People seek a strong connection with nature.

B) Wild food is guaranteed to be organic.

C) It can save money on grocery bills.

28. How do they both feel about urban foraging becoming possible in their local park?

A) worried that many plants will be destroyed

B) hopeful that plant identification courses will be held

C) surprised that local residents weren't consulted about it

Extract Three

29. The woman mentions last year's holiday in an attempt to

A) justify increasing their holiday budget this year.

B) avoid a similar situation occurring this year.

C) influence their choice of holiday this year.

30. What approach to packing fot their holiday do they agree on?

A) It's essential to make a detailed list.

B) It's a good idea to do it well in advance.

C) It's better to pack too many items than too few

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

Working With Chocolate

Janine trained as a chemist before working for her current employer.

Janine found her background particularly helpful when working on a project to put **31** ..... into chocolate.

Janine uses the word **32** ..... to describe chocolate as a substance to work with.

Janine mentions the method of **33** ..... the cocoa beans as a variable affecting the taste of her chocolate.

Janine says that ideas for new types of chocolate generally come from her company's **34** ..... department.

Janine says the staff responsible for packaging play a surprisingly important role in developing a new chocolate product.

Janine gives the example of **35** ..... as a group that need to be considered when designing the label for a product. Janine thinks that initiative is the most essential quality needed for her job.

Test 7

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

1. A They are famous sportsmen.
B They are very kind.
C They are John and Mary.

2. A I need it for my job.
B Ok, I will give you.
C Just a minute, I will be ready.

3. A He is very clever.
B He likes sleeping.
C He is very polite.

4. A I'm sorry
B Oh, That's OK
C You are welcome

5. A I hope so
B Yes, he does
C I hope, it does

6. A Oh, I don't think it was a success
B I could hardly get the tickets.
C My sister told me about it.

7. A Don't mention it.
B That's all right.
C Here you are.

8. A Yes, he has.
B I think, he will
C Yes, he did.

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Spanish Art Holidays

From 8 to 9, breakfast will be served on the patio; it's a(n) **9** ..... buffet-style breakfast.

At **10** ..... the group will leave the hotel for its painting destination.

Once there, the teacher will show her students how to paint a **11** …….

Different **12** .....will be used, including charcoal and acrylic paint.

A picnic lunch will follow; everyone should get their own from **13** ..... before leaving the hotel.

Then a(n) **14** ..... meeting will follow to discuss the day's work.

Part 3

You will hear five different craft workers giving advice to people who want to start a home-based business to sell the things they make. For questions 15-19, choose from the list (A-F) what advice each speaker gives. Use the letters only once. There is ONE EXTRA letter which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

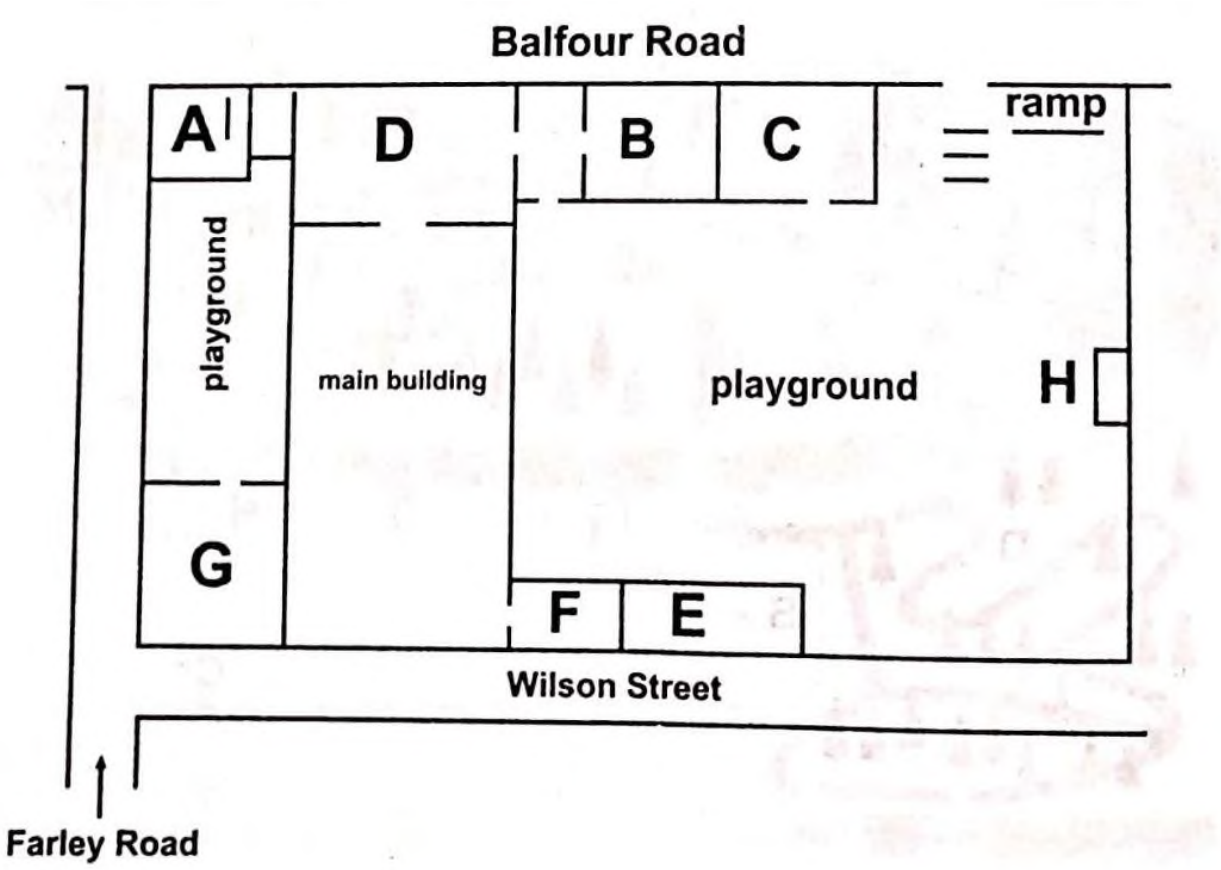
15. Speaker 1...
16. Speaker 2...
17. Speaker 3...
18. Speaker 4...
19. Speaker 5 ...

A) expand your business by advertising locally
B) continue to learn in order to perfect your product
C) employ family and friends to market your product
D) spend time organising your workspace properly
E) increase business by selling online
F) produce a clear marketing plan for your business

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (20-24) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



20. Year 6 classroom

21. Hall

22. Extra hours facility

23. Nursery

24. Children's toilets

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (25-30). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Extract One

25. The presenter's aim in her introduction is to

A) correct misunderstandings about the Grand
B) provide factual information about the Grand
C) encourage listeners to go to the Grand

26. What is the manager's attitude towards the customers?

A) He wishes that more of them were not rich people.
B) He treats them all in the same way, regardless of who they are.
C) He always knows instantly what category they belong to.

Extract Two

27. The male presenter says that the research produced data on

A) the period of time that some teaspoons were missing
B) how quickly a certain number of teaspoons disappeared
C) where disappearing teaspoons had gone

28. The female presenter says that disappearing teaspoons is a topic which

A) has produced some interesting theories.
B) concerns a growing phenomenon.
C) has no great significance.

Extract Three

29. The woman's point is that

A) it is no longer possible to create genuinely original popular music.
B) all modern popular music is a poor imitation of older music.
C) popular music has always been an overrated form of music.

30. What does the woman say about modern performers?

A) They are not interested in the views of older people
B) They are taking advantage of their audience
C) They are influenced without realizing it

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

Life coaching

When asked about their occupation, the speaker replies that she works in the construction business.

The speaker states that people are too focused on what she refers to as 'don't wants'.

The speaker uses the term '**31** .....' to talk about long-term plans.

One example of a personal goal that the speaker presents is getting better at time **32** .....

An example of a business goal is coming up with fresh **33** ..... ideas.

Training sessions are organised in a way to ensure there are no physical **34**.....

Discussing person's **35** .....is not a part of coaching.

What life coaches do is they help people turn into problem-solvers them selves.

Test 8

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

1. A) It's $10 per hour.
B) Take a right turn up ahead.
C) The entrance exam was difficult.

2. A) The meeting will last over an hour.
B) I think I have it in my desk.
C) It's a key factor.

3. A) Yes, he's in charge of waste disposal.
B) Print it double-sided.
C) No, he is still working on it.

4. A) In the dressing room.
B) I'd like to try this on.
C) Something appropriate for summer.

5. A) It's not an urgent shipment.
B) It was a very large ship.
C) Due to the high unemployment rate

6. A) Did you win the award?
B) Hmm,..., I'll follow your advice.
C) It'll suit your company's needs

7. A) At the intersection over there.
B) Today at 3:00 p.m.
C) No, there is no tax on this.

8. A) You will have a good time.
B) Yes, he's a chef from Milan.
C) I still haven't been there

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Dorset Chocolate Museum

Displays

Exhibition showing the **9**..... of chocolate production

See how chocolates and other **10.**..... are made

Opening times 12 midday - 6.00 p.m.

July and August 12 midday - 8.00 p.m.

Not open in **11** .....

Prices Adults: 10 pounds

Students: **12** ..... pounds

Croup visits

Discounts available for groups of at least **13** ..... visitors

Free **14** ..... of chocolates

Part 3

You will hear people speaking in different situations. Match each speaker (15-18) to the place where the speaker is (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15. Speaker 1...

16. Speaker 2...

17. Speaker 3...

18. Speaker 4...

A) Recent journey.

B) Traffic problems.

C) The dangers of careless driving.

D) Different means of transport

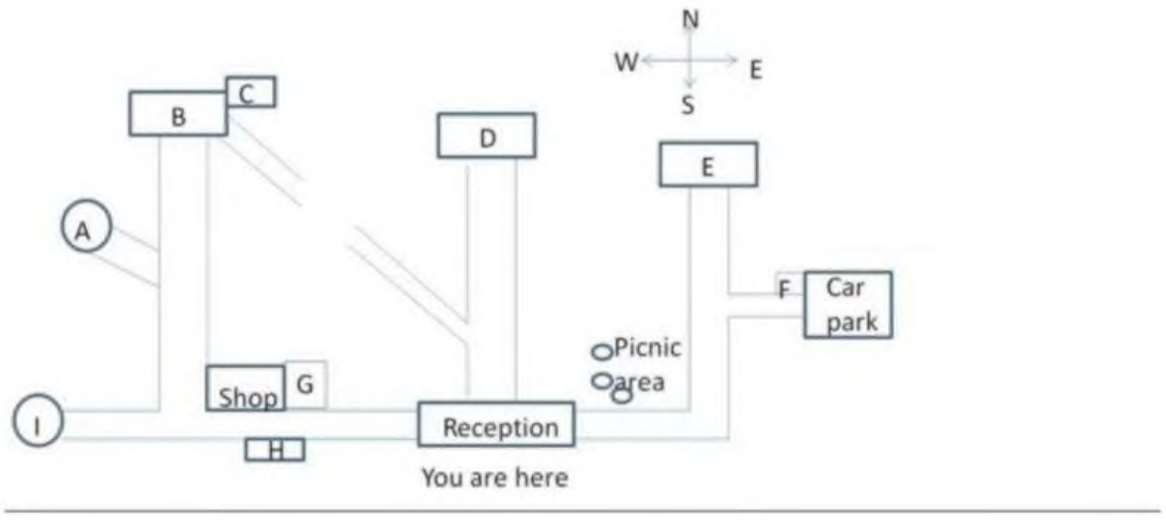
E) Sports car races.

F) New job.

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



19. Mill __

20. Museum__

21. Laboratory__

22. Cafe __

23. Toilet__

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Extract One

24. What does the visitor feel about installing satellite navigation in her car?

A) worried about its cost
B) unsure of its usefulness
C) doubtful about its reality

25. When he talks about in-car satellite navigation systems, the secretary is

A) helping his visitor to choose the best model.
B) providing his visitor with information about them.
C) warning his visitor about the drawbacks of using one

Extract Two

26. What does Mike say about his use of comedy as a child?

A) He appeared to have an instinctive talent for it.
B) His long-term friendships depended on it.
C) It was one of a number of skills he developed.

26. Both speakers agree that, for successful life, people need

A) a belief in themselves.
B) a clearly defined goal.
C) a commitment to hard work.

Extract Three

28. The man reads books which

A) remind him of people he's met.

B) make a change from his work.

C) are set somewhere he doesn't know.

29. His work involves

A) a lot of travel.

B) looking out for new words.

C) studying classical literature.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

A visit to the Arctic Circle

As her plane was landing **30** ..... were the first animals Ruth saw Soon after arriving, the team of biologists was able to identify a **31** ..... in the distance.

The largest part of the yellow Arctic poppy is its **32** .....

The team stayed in tents with small **33** ..... at the entrance.

Ruth was given advice on what to do if approached by a **34** .....

It was difficult for Ruth to carry out her work because **35** ..... are affected by freezing temperatures.

Test 9

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) See you tomorrow.
B) I'll ask him to call you.
C) OK, no problem.

2. A) OK, speak to you soon.
B) We really must go.
C) That's fantastic news.

3. A) I'll just put you through.
B) This is Kate Taylor speaking.
C) My name's Mark, by the way.

4. A) It's Martin here.
B) Well, I'm a bit busy.
C) Speak to you soon.

5. A) I've got to go.
B) I'm afraid he's not available.
C) Is now a good time?

6. A) Yes?
B) Nice to meet you.
C) I'll just check.

7. A) Has he got your number?
B) Shall I ask him to call you back?
C) Please tell him I called.

8. A) Sorry, can I call you back?
B) No, there's no excuse.
C) Sorry, just one more thing.

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Crossways sports and fitness centre

The sports centre opens on **9** .....

The fitness centre has a view across the **10** .....

The indoor sports offered are squash, volleyball, **11**.....and table tennis.

The new swimming pool is **12** ..... metres in length.

You can book a class at **13** .....or by phone.

14 ..... pay less on Wednesdays

Part 3

You will hear people speaking in different situations. Match each speaker (15-18) to the place where the speaker is (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

---

15. Speaker 1

16. Speaker 2

17. Speaker 3

18. Speaker 4

A annoyed

B relieved

C confused

D disappointed

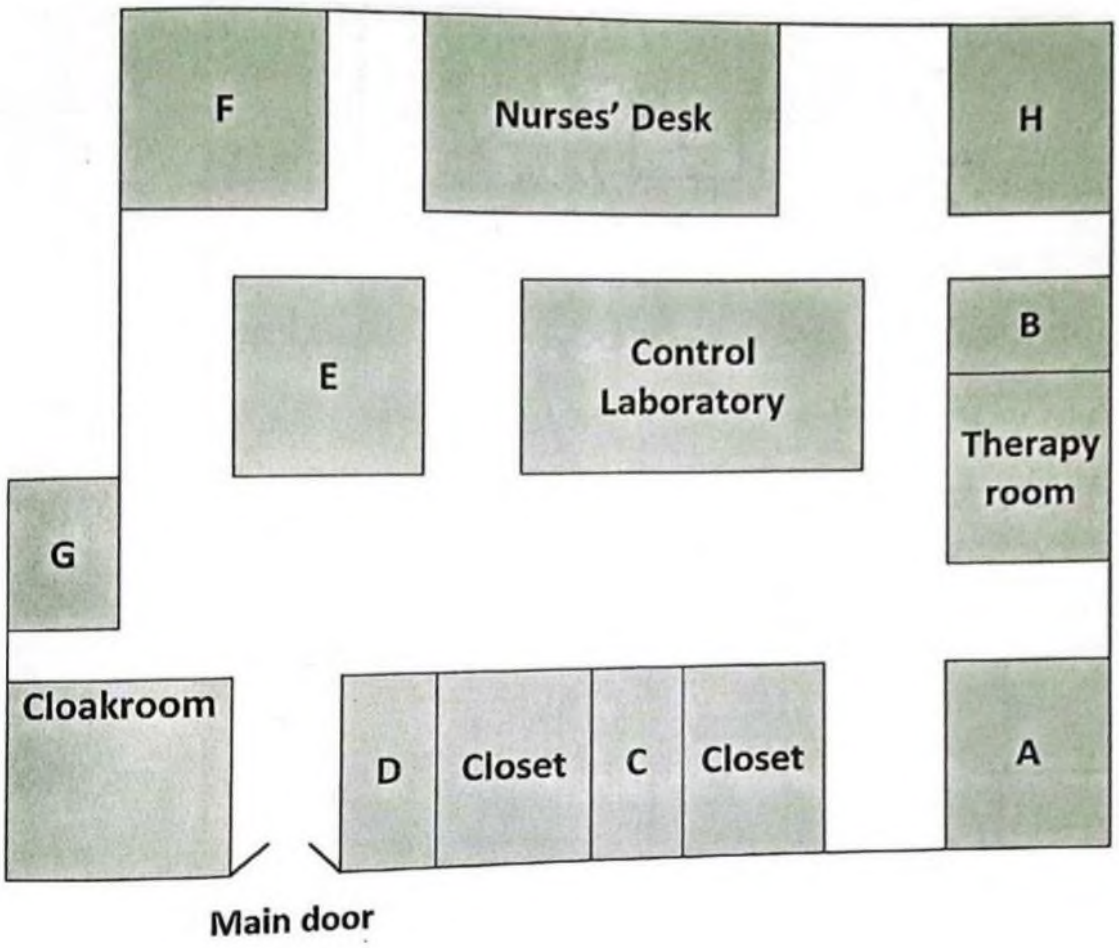
E worried

F sympathetic

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



19. Reception___

20. Mr. Green's Room___

21. Medical Records Office___

22. Surgery Room___

23. Manager's Office___

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Extract One

24 How did the man feel about the lecture?

A surprised by its message
B impressed by the speaker's delivery
C interested in the visuals

25 They both think that discussions about the new geological name 'anthrapocens' could

A prove too controversial to be useful,
B put an end to a scientific disagreement,
C have some influence on people's behavior

Extract Two

26 The librarian says her library is considering

A whether to provide devices for reading e-books,
B how to stop people from keeping e-books for too long.
C which books should be offered in electronic form.

27 The librarian is confident libraries will survive because

A e-books are very popular with the public.
B publishers and authors are prepared to co-operate.
C previous technological advances haven't caused problems.

Extract Three

28 Why does the woman mention gardening?

A to show Joel how science can be applied to everyday life
B to encourage Joel to take an interest in the natural world
C to advise Joel on how to keep plants healthy

29 How does Joel feel about his future career prospects?

A Studying science won't lead him to a well-paid job.
B He lacks the motivation to really succeed in science.
C It is important for him to explore a wide range of options.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

AN ANCIENT CHARIOT

The chariot was found at a site where a new motorway is being built. It was buried in a limestone chamber with **30** ..... a man's inside it.

The chariot's wheels don't match, suggesting it had a **31** ..... function.

The remains of a large number of **32** .....were also discovered near the chariot.

The chamber was probably the tomb of the **33** .....of a tribe.

The Parish came to Britain from **34** .....

Until the discovery of the chariot, it was not known that the Parish had lived so far **35** .....

It is hoped that the chariot can be moved to the British Museum.

Test 10

Part 1

You will hear some sentences. Choose the correct reply to each sentence (A, B, or C). Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. A) What a relief.
B) Oh, dear. Really?
C) No, I don't think so.

2. A) Phew, that's good to hear.
B) Yes, I had a broken leg.
C) No, I don't think so.

3. A) I feel exhausted.
B) Are you taking anything for the pain?
C) Well, I usually go to the gym after work.

4. A) What a relief.
B) Yes, I've got a cold.
C) Sure, Doctor.

5. A) I can't get to sleep.
B) Here, in this area.
C) I feel sick.

6. A) When did this problem start?
B) What does it do?
C) I've taken some aspirin.

7. A) He's gone to the chemist.
B) It really hurts when I walk.
C) No, I don't think so.

8. A) Where does it hurt?
B) Do you do any exercise?
C) Can I have a look?

Part 2

You will hear someone giving a talk. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.
Write ONE WORD and / or A NUMBER for each answer.

Griffon the Horse

The international horse show will be held in the month of **9** ....., just after Hannah's birthday.

The family will travel from Poland to the horse show in **10** .....

The person who will ride Griffon round the ring in the international show is Hannah's **11** .....

Two weeks ago, Griffon won some **12** ..... as a prize.

Hannah's ambition is to work as a **13** .....

When Griffon wins a competition, he is given some **14** ..... by the family.

Part 3

You will hear people talking about trips they went on. Match each speaker (15-18) to the place where the speaker is (A-F). There are TWO EXTRA places which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

15. Speaker 1

16. Speaker 2

17. Speaker 3

18. Speaker 4

A It started badly.

B It was exciting.

C It lasted too long.

D It was better than I had expected.

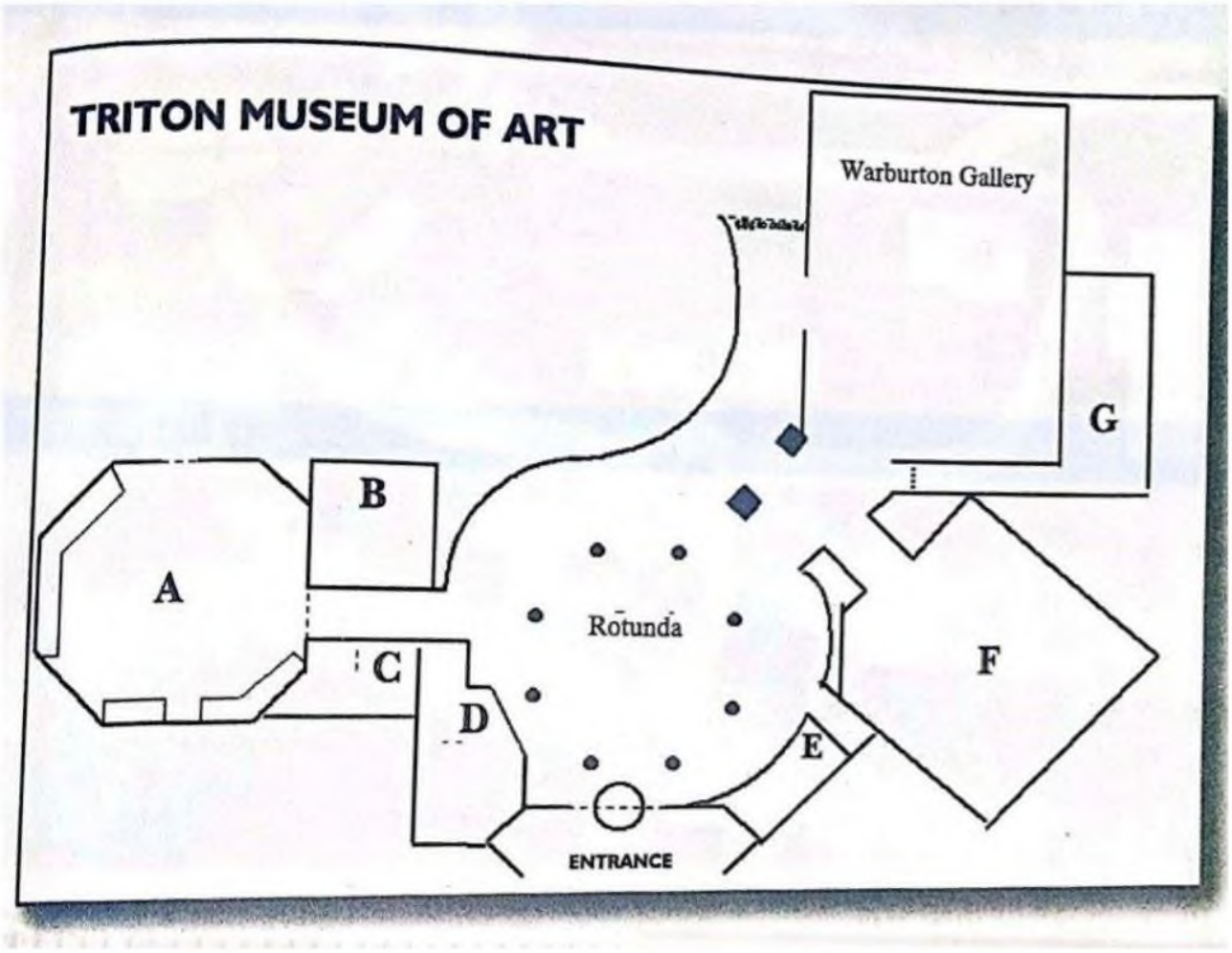
E It finished early.

F It was badly organized.

Part 4

You will hear someone giving a talk. Label the places (19-23) on the map (A-H). There are THREE extra options which you do not need to use.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.



19. Cloakroom__

20. Permanent Collection Gallery__

21. Storage Room__

22. Cowell Room__

23. Staffroom.and Kitchen__

Part 5

You will hear three extracts. Choose the correct answer (A, B or C)for each question (24-29). There are TWO questions for each extract.

Extract One

24 How does the lecturer feel about the so-called Tongue Map

A surprised that it was accepted for so long
B frustrated by the diversity of views about it
C doubtful about whether it should continue to be used

25 Why does the lecturer refer to his own experience as a schoolchild?

A to encourage his students to trust their own judgement
B to show his students how scientific opinion changes over time
C to highlight the misleading nature of some classroom experiments

Extract Two

26 What does Tom say benefitted him most as a young man?

A the support of his family
B the decision to follow his own instincts
C the opportunities to travel to other countries

27 What is his attitude to Human Resources staff?

A He feels they have made some unwise changes.
B He is frustrated by their lack of commitment.
C He wishes they would be more open-minded.

Extract Three

28 What attribute do they agree gives one person most power over another?

A being intelligent
B possessing great wealth
C having an impressive job title

29 What has Jacky found out about people who are easily influenced?

A Their status in society has little impact.
B They frequently doubt their own abilities.
C Their gender is a significant factor.

Part 6

You will hear a part of a lecture. For each question, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

Write no more than ONE WORD for each answer.

Trekking in the Himalayas

Eric nays that you need neither experience nor an especially **30** ..... nature to go on these treks.

Eric recommends the months of October and November for trekking in the region.

Eric reminds us that wo shouldn't regard the trek as a **31**…… .

Trekking in Nepal can sometimes feel like walking through **32** ..... , as a result of attitude.

Eric says that many people buy a sleeping bag that is not good enough.

Eric says that organising an independent trek can be **33** ..... as well as saving money.

Eric points out that a guide will often also work as a **34** ..... if needed.

Eric recommends finding a guide through a local **35** .....

READING TEST ANSWERS:

Test 1
1. noises
2. scientists
3. fossil
4. voice
5. muscles
6. tweeting

Test 2
1. bed
2. children
3. school
4. parents
5. electricity

Test 3
1. place
2. tree
3. forest
4. magic
5. friends

Test 4
1. air
2. countries
3. people
4. pollution
5. fossil
6. energy

Test 5
1. polymers
2. synthetic
3. plastic
4. products
5. important
6. environment

Test 6
1. sleep
2. mystery
3. help
4. sharks
5. important
6. study

Test 7
1. researchers
2. eggs
3. babies
4. allergy
5. food
6. parents

Test 8
1. marine
2. fish
3. different
4. coral
5. reefs
6. creatures

Test 9
1. plants
2. sounds
3. scientists
4. stressed
5. emit
6. crops

Test 10
1. nature
2. new
3. Japan
4. species
5. class
6. orchid

Test 11
1. room
2. researchers
3. sleep
4. temperature
5. quality
6. problems

Test 12
1. photosynthesis
2. plants
3. genetically
4. scientists
5. energy
6. food

Test 13
1. steps
2. live
3. people
4. researchers
5. adults
6. walk

Test 14
1. hotel
2. ocean
3. deep
4. guests
5. cheap
6. designers

Test 15
1. Mars
2. astronauts
3. soil
4. scientists
5. lettuce
6. Earth

Test 16
1. cake
2. kitchen
3. bees
4. home
5. knew
6. door

Test 17
1. miners
2. trousers
3. canvas
4. heavy
5. denim
6. brands

Test 18
1. football
2. ball
3. game
4. spread
5. European
6. USA

Test 19
1. history
2. curry
3. wealthy
4. pizza
5. hamburgers
6. German

Test 20
1. cat
2. cousins
3. sense
4. breeds
5. sleep
6. Kittens

Reading Full Mock Answers:

Test 1

1. place
2. tree
3. forest
4. magic
5. friends
6. I
7. D
8. J
9. A
10. F
11. H
12. H
13. B
14. E
15. G
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. B
21. B
22. A
23. B
24. B
25. B
26. A
27. cheaper
28. components
29. lighter
30. cost
31. A
32. C

Test 2

1. football
2. ball
3. game
4. spread
5. European
6. USA
7. B
8. G
9. D
10. H
11. E
12. I
13. C
14. A
15. A
16. E
17. G
18. B
19. C
20. F
21. C
22. B
23. A
24. D
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. C
29. A
30. land
31. monitor
32. deadly
33. fluid
34. A
35. A

Test 3

1. marine
2. fish
3. different
4. coral
5. reefs
6. creatures
7. E
8. F
9. G
10. H
11. B
12. E
13. F
14. C
15. B
16. G
17. H
18. A
18. B
19. A
20. B
21. C
22. D
23. B
24. C
25. D
26. cells
27. grubs
28. parcel
29. mud
30. rare
31. distribution
32. D

Test 4

1. reading
2. stories
3. people
4. actions
5. way
6. book
7. E
8. K
9. A
10. H
11. O
12. P
13. F
14. C
15. I
16. VI
17. II
18. VIII
19. III
20. VII
21. D
22. B
23. B
24. A
25. D
26. B
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. 20
31. foam
32. waste water
33. harmful
34. biodegrade
35. droplets

Test 5

1. London
2. open
3. relax
4. London
5. parks
6. dogs
7. F
8. D
9. H
10. E
11. B
12. A
13. I
14. II
15. I
16. V
17. VI
18. III
19. VII
20. D
21. A
22. C
23. A
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. B
31. word choices
32. colloquial technology
33. observer
34. invariant description
35. (theory of) general

Listening Full Mock Answers:

Test 1

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. street
10. shoes
11. 14th July
12. prison
13. castle
14. green
15. C
16. D
17. F
18. B
19. C
20. F
21. A
22. H
23. E
24. B
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. Egypt
31. 1829
32. stomach
33. research
34. fifty/50
35. vegetables

Test 2

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. C
9. 8:15
10. entrance
11. palace
12. Wakizi
13. diving
14. sun(-)cream
15. D
16. B
17. E
18. F
19. B
20. A
21. C
22. E
23. D
24. A
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. running
31. nephew
32. build
33. shooting
34. equipment
35. attitude

Test 3

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. expensive
10. Square / Sq
11. driver(s)
12. map(s)
13. jewellery
14. 16:45 / 4:45
15. E
16. C
17. A
18. B
19. F
20. H
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. C
27. A
28. B
29. A
30. skeleton
31. ceremonial
32. cattle
33. leader
34. France
35. west

Test 4

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. Brokley
10. 8:30
11. blue
12. receptionist
13. hall
14. 3 / three
15. A
16. D
17. E
18. C
19. B
20. G
21. E
22. I
23. H
24. C
25. C
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. winter
31. 2 / two
32. direct
33. tools
34. groups
35. mystery

Test 5

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. A
9. accommodation
10. damaged
11. kitchen
12. subjects
13. 5 / five
14. doctor
15. H
16. E
17. D
18. F
19. C
20. I
21. H
22. F
23. B
24. D
25. B
26. B
27. B
28. A
29. A
30. B
31. gene
32. power(s)
33. strangers
34. erosion
35. islands

Test 6

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. jobs
10. primary
11. 80(eighty)
12. weather
13. control
14. coffee
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. F
20. D
21. F
22. G
23. B
24. A
25. C
26. B
27. B
28. B
29. B
30. C
31. bubbles
32. problematic
33. drying
34. marketing
35. vegetarians

Test 7

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. self-service
10. 9:30
11. landscape
12. materials
13. reception
14. group
15. B
16. D
17. F
18. A
19. E
20. B
21. D
22. C
23. G
24. F
25. B
26. C
27. B
28. C
29. A
30. C
31. (road) map
32. management
33. marketing
34. distractions
35. past

Test 8

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. history
10. sweets
11. January
12. 8
13. 10
14. bag
15. C
16. F
17. D
18. B
19. D
20. I
21. H
22. G
23. E
24. C
25. B
26. A
27. B
28. C
29. B
30. seals
31. wolf
32. root
33. tunnels
34. bear
35. batteries

Test 9

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. 16th June
10. take
11. basketball
12. 50
13. reception
14. students
15. F
16. C
17. D
18. B
19. F
20. H
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. C
26. A
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. skeleton
31. ceremonial
32. cattle
33. leader
34. France
35. west

Test 10

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. March
10. England
11. father
12. money
13. trainer
14. apples
15. C
16. F
17. B
18. A
19. E
20. F
21. G
22. A
23. B
24. A
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. A
30. adventurous
31. race
32. pudding
33. rewarding
34. translator
35. guest(-)house

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